the misfortune, and to recommend ſome of his infallible antidote againſt care and anxiety. The propoſal was liſtened to on all ſides; and 'Better ſucceſs to the Britiſh arms' was toaſted, till the Father forgot Minorca, Britain, and himſelf. As the ſpirits of the company heightened, our hero, who had been a ſportſman in Oxfordſhire, in the days of his youth, roſe ſuddenly, took a poney out of the hotel yard, and galloped him up and down the ſtreets of Lyons, crying 'Tally-ho!' 'Tally-ho!' in the true accent of a foxhunter, and totally regardleſs that he was in the habit of his order. When he awoke the next morning, he found that his miſchievous companions, with the help of a celebrated Lyoneſe nymph, had contrived to place him in a ſituation not perfectly conſiſtent with his monaſtic vow.

Intelligence of the deſtruction of the floating batteries at Gibraltar, by the brave General Elliot, arrived at Lyons the day before we were introduced to the Abbe Noël. As it was his *forte* at that moment to profeſs the higheſt attachment to England, he was elated by this news in a manner there is no deſcribing. When his brethren of the convent attempted to check his joy, commanding him to fear the Grand Monarque, and to ſpeak more reſpectfully of the exertions of his armies, he told them very freely, that, 'their King and his ſoldiers were a parcel of ſcoundrels like themſelves; and that he would talk, and ſing, and rejoice at their defeat as much as he pleaſed, in defiance of them all.' They then proceeded to more ſerious threats.

'Look you, gentlemen,' ſaid he, 'I have not lived for ſo many years in your ſociety without being in poſſeſſion of ſome certain ſecrets; now, you are the beſt judges of the propriety there may be in devulging them, and of the pleaſant reception they would meet with among our governors. What ſay you? If you are ſilent on one ſubject, I am ſo on the other. If you betray, depend upon it, *I will betray too.*'

The menace was not to be diſregarded and the Frier came off with flying colours.

Such was the man whom I have at this moment in the eye of my fancy—

"Hominem haud impurum—patria qui abliguierat bona.
Ellum! confidens—catus——"

I cannot go on—for, no man living could ſay of the Abbe Noël,

"Triſtis ſeveritas ineſt in voltu, atque in verbis fides."

Such is the character of one of the principal perſonages who rule the French nation, and of one who lately made ſuch a figure on the bloody ſtage at Paris.

ON THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

ABDALLA's Chineſe Hiſtory, 1317, mentions wooden tablets engraven to print entire pages. Trigault aſſerts, that the Chineſe practiſed the art of printing five centuries before his time. Count Terre Rezzonico found, at Lyons, plates with words and names engraven by a Nuremberger, 1380. The Chineſe way of ſtamping a whole page with one entire block, Coſtar uſed at Haerlem, about the year 1430. He uſed ſingle types of wood before the year 1440; when theſe characters were ſpirited away to Mentz, either directly or by degrees, probably by the elder Genſleiſch; who, with his brother John Gutenberg, cut metalline types under the patronage of John Fauſt, whoſe ſon-in-law, Sheffer, caſted types. Conſtar's earlieſt known impreſſions were of a book of eight pages, containing, an Alphabet, the Lord's Prayer, and three other Prayers, a little Catholicon or Vocabulary, Confeſſionals. Donatus printed before 1440; and probably, the Art of Memory, and a Treatiſe of Antichriſt, both with figures. Likewiſe Chriſt's Hiſtory, and the *Speculum Salutis* kept in a ſilver cheſt at Haerlem. That in Dutch has (like the Donatus) capitals: ſee Meerman. The Latin *Speculum* (at Wilton) was partly printed with fixed types, partly with moveable. John Naucler and Olric Yell, who printed at Cologn, 1467, the book *De Singularitate Clericorum*, now at Blenheim houſe; and the Bible, 145[illegible]

in Daly's late collection, wrote that printing was invented at Mentz, 1440 and improved till 1450, when a Latin Bible was printed; yet the Donatus at Harlem led the way. The Latin Bible was printed with cut metalline types, at Mentz, 1450. The Chronicon of Mat. Palmer, of Pisa (born 1423), asserts that printing was invented 1440, and generally propagated 1457. Seiz tells us, that 'John Baptist Fulgosius Dux Ianuensium, 1487, dixit, Literar' imprimendar' Artem 1440 inventum.' That Laurence Costar, 1430, cut single letters of lead; and 1438, invented a method of casting leaden types; and printed the Dutch *Speculum*; also Donatus. Gutenberg printed an alphabet; also Alexandri Galli de Villa Dei Doctrinale sive Grammaticam, and Petri Aispani Logicalia, with wooden types, 1442. Gutenberg and Mental, 1446, printed *Biblia Latina*. An edition of the Bible, by Faust's artists, appeared 1462, price five marks: see Fenn's Letters. Peter Schesser, 1452, Matrices formandi Artem excogitavit. The Psalms were printed by Faust, at Mentz with the date 1457; but many of the earliest books were not dated. He printed the Officiale Durandi with cast types, 1459. The Clementine Constitutions are at Newstift in Tyrol, 1460. At an eminent London Bookseller's, in Fleet-street, was, on sale, Dec. 1790, the Latin Lexicon, styled Johannis de Janoâ Summa. Catholicon dicta impressa Moguntia 1460. Petersheim printed at Frankfort, 1459; when Hen. Bourcher, Archbishop of Canterbury, introduced the art into England. Mariangel Accursius, saw with Aldus, a Donatus by Faust, printed with copper types (says Fabricius) in 1450; as was the Confessional. Accursius wrote thus: Joh. Faust et Joh. Schæffer admoniti ex Donato Hollandiæ prius impresso Donatum et Confessionalia 1450 imprimebant. The Chronicon of Cologne, printed 1790, informs us, 'the art of printing was cultivated at Mentz, on the Rhine, from the year 1440.' But although the present method was invented there, yet the the sample of printing was obtained from the Dutch editions of Donatus. Polydore Vergil wrote thus: Joh. Gutenberg Teutonicus, equestri vir dignitate, ut ab ejus civibus accepimus, primus omniu' in Monguntio Germaniæ oppido imprimendar' Literar' artem excogitavit; decimo sexto deinc anno (qui fuit A. Sal. 1458), Conradus homo itidem Germanus, arte in Italia' attulit. Hadrian Junius mentions printing at Mentz, 1442; but with Costar's types. Caxton (as Meerman notes), 1482 sets the invention of the art in 1455; about that time, indeed, it became public and general; as Palmer of Pisa, Polydore Vergil, and Werner's Fasciculus Tempor' evince. It ensued on the separation of Faust's artist's. But John Mentel exercised the art at Strasburgh about 1444. Wimpheling (who died 1528) says, that Gutenberg had an imperfect knowledge of printing at Strasburg: though Peter Scheffer's son, John, asserts, that 'Gutenberg invented (rather founded) printing at Mentz, 1450; where his father and John Faust improved it.' Elsewhere he explains this of types. John Scot, 1530, attributes the the invention to John Mentel, 1444. And Spiegel, the Emperor Maximilian's Secretary, wrote, that John Mentel, at Strasburgh, in the year 1444 invented the art of printing: see Seiz. About the year 1458, both Gutenberg and Mentel, could stamp 300 sheets daily. But I think that Gutenberg's eldest brother was a workman with Costar, and fled to his brother at Strasburgh, but afterwards repaired to Mentz. This accounts for the reports that the art was brought from Strasburgh thither. How else could Gutenberg, who resided at Strasburgh from 1435 to 1444, learn the art from his elder brother? except, indeed, he visited him at Haerlem or both brothers served Costar, and, about 1444, removed with the types first to Strasburgh; for Seiz quotes an old manuscript, that says, they resided there 1444, whence the elder brother retired to Mentz about 1440. John Dun, a Goldsmith, attested that he sold to Gutenberg articles useful in printing, about 1436. Thus at Haerlem were invented wooden types, both fixed

fixed and moveable, about 1430; cut ſingle letters of lead, about 1436; and and caſt leaden types, about 1438. Gutenberg introduced the art into Straſburgh about 1456. His elder brother at Mentz about 1440; he printed under Fauſt's auſpices in 1442. Afterwards Gutenberg came thither; and metalline types were cut for the Bible 1450; and uſed for the Pſalter 1457; when the art, as aforeſaid, became general. Scheffer, Fauſt's ſon-in-law, invented, or at leaſt improved, caſt types; with which Durandus was printed 1459. Therefore, conſidering the early account of printing at Straſburgh, given by Scott and Spiegel, and that the book De Miſeriâ Lotharii was dated 1448, why doth Blainville (who recites an Epigram dated 1454, attributing the invention of printing to Germany) ſuſpect, after Miſſon, the date of the book on Predeſtination at Spire, which is 1446, the date of my Leonard de Utino; a book whoſe type greatly reſembles the ſpecimens of Mentel's preſs, in Meerman; and bears every mark of a moſt ancient performance in that art. The large introductory capitals are not printed. Neither pages nor folios are numbered, even though there is a table referring to the folios. The ſheets have no marks; nor are there any catch-words, or *cuſtodes*, at the bottom of the page; the ſmall capitals are in a very ſimple ſtyle. The letters are of unequal ſize; and the lines are uneven. The ſentences have no diſtinguiſhed marks except quadrangular points. No labels adorn the heads of the pages, as in the Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493. It is probable, a religious ſociety would have embraced the earlieſt opportunity to honour a member of their own body, by committing his book to the newly invented preſs, which muſt have been much admired as ſoon as underſtood. Therefore Leonard's work appears as old as its date; maugre an opinionated Frenchman's poſitive *ipſe dixit* to the contrary. The admirable Tully afforded a plain hint towards the invention, where (on the nature of the gods) he ſpeaks of collecting and arranging a great number of ſeparate letters; which, ſays he, could never fortuitouſly compoſe any intelligible or coherent treatiſe.

W. Williams.

ACCOUNT OF THE VALE OF SKIPTON IN YORKSHIRE.

In a Letter from a Gentleman in that neighbourhood to Meſſrs Rennie, Brown, and Sheriff.

IT would have given me particular pleaſure, as a ſincere well-wiſher to your undertaking, if I could have acquitted myſelf more ſucceſsfully in the inquiries you honour me with; but I ſhall give you the beſt information in my power.

With regard to the ancient ſtate of this vale, I do not find, upon inquiry, that there has been any material alteration or improvement for the laſt century or more; in ſome parts of Craven, though not near this town, I underſtand that even within the laſt forty years, there was a conſiderable portion of land in tillage; the ploughing was then performed by four or ſix oxen, and one or two horſes; and, I am informed, that mode of huſbandry anſwered very well. Craven was then famous for a breed of long horned cattle, particularly oxen; but ſince the introduction of Scotch cattle and grazing into the country, the long horned breed, and of courſe the tillage, has been neglected. One cauſe of this is the eaſy expence that attends this mode of huſbandry: with one ſervant, and two horſes, a farmer can very conveniently manage ſeven or eight hundred acres of land; indeed, moſt of the grazing farms in this vale are very large, often three or four are united under one occupier.

The Earl of Thanet is the principal proprietor of land in Skipton; and, I am told, is not willing that his fine land ſhould be ploughed; but it would certainly be a great advantage to the neighbourhood, if a proper mixture of grazing and tillage could be introduced; for though the country is not, or ever will be populous, while the preſent mode of huſbandry and monopolizing farms prevail, yet corn is generally higher, i

Crave

Craven than in moſt parts of the kingdom; becauſe ſo very little is produced. If you ſuggeſt to them, that the uplands may be kept in tillage; the reply is, that they are ſo much expoſed to miſts, and the ſituation ſo cold, that corn, particularly wheat, cannot ſeed or ripen. This may be in part juſt; but the ſtronger reaſon with them ſeems to be, that the uplands are very uſeful to them upon their preſent plan, to prepare the lean cattle for the better paſtures; which, ſome ſay, would be too rich for them in that ſtate; nor would their improvement at firſt, be equal to ſuch keeping.

The extent of the vale of Skipton cannot be accurately aſcertained; indeed, a very ſmall part bears that name, being generally included in the vale of the river Air, which extends from Leeds, in a north-weſt direction, to the ſource of the river, about thirty-five miles, is upon the average about a mile broad, in ſome places more, yet not ſo much (I think) as to add a quarter to the average. Grazing is the general mode of occupation in this vale, except in the neighbourhood of the manufacturing towns, where convenience will command a higher rent than the grazier can afford to pay. Six pounds per ſtatute acre, and ſometimes more, will be given for land in ſuch ſituations:—grazing will not anſwer to half that price.

The greateſt improvement I hear of is in the mode of draining, which is now done with ſtones above and below, and walled with them on each ſide: the price of this work, for a yard deep, is about 1s. 6d. per rood of ſeven yards, including the ſtones; a cart-load of which will complete a rood, and is worth about 3d. at the quarry. There is likewiſe a kind called a ſhoulder drain, practicable only in clay lands; which is made by uſing a narrower pointed ſpade at the bottom, which leaves a kind of ſhelf, or ſhoulder, on each ſide, to prevent the earth, with which it is filled, from falling to the bottom: the uppermoſt ſpadeful is firſt laid in with the turf downwards, it is then filled with the mould; the ſurplus (as there is always ſome) is either made into a compoſt with lime, or ſpread immediately upon the land. The price of this ſort of draining is about 6d. per rood, at a yard deep; and ſo on in proportion. The drains, before theſe abovementioned were introduced, were uſually covered with bruſh-wood, or perhaps ſtraw or ruſhes.

It is worthy of notice, as it appears to me of great ſervice to the lands, as well as very profitable to the occupier, that moſt of the principal graziers take all their ſtock out of ſome of their beſt paſtures in the beginning of July, and put nothing in them till about Michaelmas, when they are equal or ſuperior to the beſt fog; indeed they call this, fogging their paſtures. The favourite grazing ſtock here, are the black Scotch cattle, ſome ſheep; but on the lowlands very few, and on the uplands and moors not very numerous:—it is much to be wiſhed that the propagation of this uſeful and profitable animal was more attended to.

Price of labour. A man ſervant about ten guineas per year, with board and waſhing in his maſter's houſe; a woman about five guineas, with the ſame; day labourers in huſbandry about 2s. or 2s. 6d. per day, finding their own victuals: about ten years ago, 1s. or 1s. 2d. was the common price; the advance owing to the introduction of the cotton manufactory into a country ſo little populous. They work from ſix to ſix in ſummer, and from eight to dark in winter.

Price of proviſions for laſt year: beef, mutton, veal, and pork, about 4½d. per pound of 16 ounces; butter about 1s. or 1s. 1d. per pound, of 22 ounces: wheat about 7s. per Wincheſter buſhel: oats 28 or 30s. per quarter.

The climate and weather are unfavourable: we have ſometimes very cold eaſt winds in the ſpring for three months, often to the middle or end of May; in autumn we have very often heavy and continued rains from the weſt, owing to our ſituation among ſo many hills; from the ſame cauſe, we have frequent thunder ſtorms in ſummer.

Our roads are very much improved of late; the canal which is carried through this valley, ſeems to have taught us the poſſibility of making tolerably level roads,

even

even in a mountainous country; several excellent ones have been made within the last five years; the materials chiefly lime-stone, broken to about the size of an egg.

Tithes are generally collected in kind, and are very reluctantly and ill paid. Since the introduction of grazing into the country, they are reduced in an astonishing degree: the lands which are most profitable to the occupier, are least, or indeed not at all so to the clergyman; he must either submit to this, or involve himself in a tedious and expensive law suit, for agistment tithe, perhaps against an obstinate and powerful combination of the farmers and land-owners. It is the opinion of the most intelligent people here, that the present mode of collecting tithes is one principal cause of the high price of corn. Large quantities are continued in grass, which would be ploughed to advantage, if a certain and general commutation for tithes could be established. I wish the above hints may be of any service to your business; if you think me capable of further information, I shall always be happy to contribute my assistance to so laudable an undertaking.

ACCOUNT OF THE KING'S-BENCH AND FLEET PRISONS.

IT may be said, that these prisons are two republics existing in the bosom of the metropolis, and entirely independent of it. The situation and the largeness of the first render it more commodious than the other. Its boundaries are marked by a wall, which contains a prodigious extent of ground. Within its circumference a great number of houses are built for the accommodation of the prisoners; a garden where they may walk, a place where they may play at fives, public-houses where beer and wine are sold, a coffee-house, shops, &c.

All the mechanics, who follow trades which do not require much room, nor long preparation, are allowed here to exercise their respective avocations, which they denote by signs at their doors and windows. You may find tailors, shoemakers, wig-makers, &c. &c. who not only work for the other prisoners, but also for their customers elsewhere, who still continue to employ them. They generally make their families stay with them, and live very comfortably. Those who are at liberty sometimes surpass in number those who are confined, and the whole often amounts to two or three thousand. There is no guard but at the entrance; the greatest liberty reigns within; neither bars, nor bolts, nor irons, nor gaoler are to be perceived; nothing, in one word, to denote a prison.

As their doors are never locked up, the inhabitants may divert themselves for whole nights together: they have even been known to give balls and concerts. The free masons have a lodge here. It was in the King's-Bench that Wilkes was, in the year 1769, received as a member of that society.

The gates are open from seven o'clock in the morning till nine at night. Any person impelled by curiosity, or business, may go and come during those hours, without being asked any questions. During Wilkes's imprisonment, the avenues were continually choaked up by the number of carriages that were bringing visitors to him.

It sometimes happens, that persons afraid, of being arrested, run to this place as an asylum, where they remain with some of the prisoners whom they are acquainted with, and never depart till they have made terms with their creditors, or taken some other necessary steps. For, according to the constitution of this singular commonwealth, the persons who fly there for refuge, cannot, in any manner, be molested by those on the outside. The inside is a sanctuary, sacred to liberty, where the bailiff dares not penetrate. He never goes further than the lobby, where he deposits his prisoners. Woe to him if he passes one step beyond it!

In this prison there are apartments which would not disgrace a palace. These are generally occupied by rich people, who pay for them at a very dear rate:

rate: for nothing is more common than to fee perfons, who poffefs confiderable fortunes, conducted to this place, who remain there as long as they pleafe, and fet out whenever they chooſe to make the neceſſary arrangements with their creditors. During their confinements they ſquander large ſums of money, and give a great deal in charity to their fellow-priſoners.

One may here ſee people dreſſed in the moſt faſhionable clothes; aſſemblies of ladies and gentlemen, apartments elegantly furniſhed, and tables delicately ſerved. The genteel and polite air, every where viſible, will never allow any one to think that all this is in a goal.

One is almoſt ſure of meeting good company at this place, as it is frequented by reſpectable perſons, who have loſt their fortunes by ſome unforeſeen accident.

It was here that the Rev. Mr Horne wrote his excellent book on the government and laws of England; that Wilkes formed the plan of his preſent grandeur.

The unbecoming aſſemblage of the two ſexes, is one of the greateſt abuſes of this priſon. I have already ſaid, that according to the laws of the country, the huſband is obliged to anſwer for the debts of his wife, ſo that it is he only that is arreſted. One does not therefore meet with married women here, but there are plenty of widows and unmarried ladies. Theſe laſt, who are all prieſteſſes of Venus, abound in great plenty, and ſometimes exceed an hundred. One of theſe muſt be very diſagreeable, if ſhe does not find, on her arrival, ſeveral who will offer to ſhare their apartments with her, and even their beds. When they are tired of each other they ſeparate, and make a freſh choice. It often happens that they remain with their lovers after they are liberated; and it is not at all uncommon to ſee them forming connections here, which are only diſſolved by death.

The voluptuous life which they lead, in this goal, is alſo augmented by the continual viſits which their lovers make them. However, notwithſtanding the debauchery which generally prevails, it very rarely happens that it is attended with conſequences puniſhable by the laws.

There are certain diſtricts in the neighbourhood of the King's-Bench and the Fleet, called *rules*, which form a circuit of two Engliſh miles. The priſoner may not only ramble but even live within theſe, whenever he can find ſecurity that he will not eſcape. It is remarked, that no nation is ſo credulous as the Engliſh.

There are a great many agreeable gardens in the neighbourhood of the King's Bench, where tea and coffee are ſold, and which, in an afternoon, are full of priſoners.

The marſhal has upwards of three thouſand a year, in ſalary and perquiſites; for this he has very little to do, as he never troubles himſelf about the interior regulations: he is obliged, however to give large ſecurity, as he becomes liable to the debts of all thoſe who eſcape. About ten years ſince, four priſoners, whoſe debts amounted to 1,500l. ſterling, eſcaped by means of a hole in the garden wall. Before he paid ſo much money, the marſhal bethought himſelf of a very ſingular expedient. He gave notice that he would give them 50 per cent. of the ſums for which they had been confined, provided they would ſurrender themſelves. Three of them actually acceded to the agreement, received the ſtipulated payment, and returned to their former habitations.

Although the care of this goal is entirely confined to the marſhal, yet he is not permitted to interfere in its internal regulations, and is very ſeldom ſeen within its walls. Every priſoner, whether man or woman, is a member of this commonwealth, and participates in all its privileges. They chooſe a lord chief juſtice, and a certain number of judges, who aſſemble once a week, and decide controverſies.

In this court they terminate all quarrels, make laws concerning the police, hear all complaints, and pronounce final judgement: in a word, every thing is equally attended to, as in a well governed community. Every one has a right to attend and plead his own cauſe. Thoſe who

are

are not able to express themselves with propriety in public, such as women, for example, employ others to relate their complaints, or to defend them in their right.

D'Archenholz's Picture of England.

CURIOUS ACCOUNT OF AN ARTIFICIAL NOSE.

A GENTLEMAN has transmitted from the East Indies, the following very curious, and, in Europe, we believe, unknown chirurgical operation, which has long been practised in India with success: namely, affixing a new nose on a man's face.

Cowasjee, a Mahratta of the cast of husbandmen, was a bullock-driver with the English army in the war of 1792, and was made a prisoner by Tippoo, who cut off his nose and one of his hands. In this state he joined the Bombay army near Seringapatam, and is now a pensioner of the Honourable East India Company. For above 12 months he remained without a nose, when he had a new one put on by a man of the brick-maker cast, near Poonah. This operation is not uncommon in India, and has been practised from time immemorial.

Two of the medical gentlemen, Mr Thomas Cruso and Mr James Trindlay, of the Bombay presidency, have seen it performed, as follows: A thin plate of of wax is fitted to the stump of the nose, so as to make a nose of good appearance. It is then flattened, and laid on the forehead. A line is drawn round the wax, and the operator then dissects off as much skin as it covered, leaving undivided a small slip between the eyes. This slip preserves the circulation till an union has taken place between the new and old parts. The cicatrix of the stump of the nose is next pared of, and, immediately behind this raw part, an incision is made through the skin, which passes around both *alæ*, and goes along the upper lip. The skin is now brought down from the forehead, and, being twisted half round, its edge is inserted into this incision, so that a nose is formed with a double hold above, and with its *alæ* and *septum* below fixed in the incision. A little *Terra Japonica* is softened with water, and being spread on slips of cloth, five or six of these are placed over each other, to secure the joining. No other dressing but this cement is used for four days. It is then removed, and cloths dipped in ghee (a kind of butter) are applied. The connecting slips of skin are divided about the 25th day, when a little more dissection is necessary to improve the appearance of the new nose. For five or six days after the operation, the patient is made to lie on his back, and, on the tenth day, bits of soft cloth are put into the nostrils, to keep them sufficiently open. This operation is very generally successful. The artificial nose is secure, and looks nearly as well as the natural one; nor is the scar on the forehead very observable after a length of time.

Gent. Mag.

ON THE EXISTENCE OF THE DEITY, AND NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION.

FROM SULIVAN'S VIEW OF NATURE.

'IT is singular that man, who cannot account for any thing without Him, has yet the hardiness to deny a God. Can we give even a conjectural account of any one phænomenon in nature, from the rotation of the great orbs of the universe, to the germination of a blade of grass, without having recourse to him, as the primary incomprehensible cause? The study of nature ought to elevate the ideas of man, one should conceive, to his Creator; but, it only serves to increase his presumption. The philosopher who flatters himself he has penetrated into the secrets of existence, is vain enough to compare his pretented wisdom to the infinite wisdom of his Maker. He approves, censures, corrects, and prescribes laws to Nature, and limits to Omnipotence: and thus, while with idle systems he is busily occupied in arranging this machine of the world, the

poor huſbandman, who ſees the ſun and rain, contribute in their turns to fertilize his fields, admires and bleſſes the hand, whoſe bounties he receives, without troubling himſelf about the manner in which they are beſtowed. He does not ſeek to juſtify his ignorance, or his vices, by his infidelity. He does not arrogantly cenſure the works of his Creator, nor attack his Divine Maſter to ſhew his own ſelf-ſufficiency.

'But there is an arbitrary word, which men are extravagantly fond of, which yet is totally deſtitute of meaning. What is nature? that is, what is it in contradiſtinction to the Author of nature? Examine it narrowly; you will find it eludes every poſſible reſearch. Who teaches the young of all animals, without exception, firſt, to make uſe of their limbs, and move their bodies? It is a ſecret, you will ſay, to all the philoſophers on earth, how ſpontaneous motion is performed. And how can every brute, every creature, ſo readily perform an action, the nature and reaſon of which is ſuch a myſtery? Who guides them in their work? Spontaneous motion, in the firſt inſtance, is neither performed by reaſon, nor by habit? Is not the conſtant direction of the Deity therefore neceſſary? Is it not neceſſary alſo in the formation of animals, as well as vegetables? And farther, when the little living creatures have no faculties to contrive, nor knowledge to comprehend, the myſterious proceſs they are employed in, is it not ſtill equally neceſſary, and equally plain, they muſt be guided by the ſame wiſdom, which conſtantly directs the formation of their bodies? Were it not for this providential direction, no ſpecies of animals, not even man, could overcome the firſt difficulties of life, but, muſt inevitably give up their new-gotten breath, under an inability and ignorance what to do to preſerve it. Nature, therefore, may be ſtiled the divinity of the atheiſt, the knowledge of the ignorant, and the refuge of the ſlothful mind, in which, all contradictions are conſiſtent. Nature, as an univerſal unmeaning cauſe, ſuperſedes every inquiry; and, as a mere nonentity, requires neither fear nor reverence.'

On Natural and Revealed Religion he ſays,

'With reſpect to Chriſtianity, is it not, in fact, the religion of nature, ſo much contended for by philoſophers? For the end of Chriſt's coming was, not to aboliſh the old and fundamental religion, but to perfect it: he came, not to deſtroy the law, but to fulfil it. Hence the Chriſtian religion, in whatever light it be taken, is certainly nothing new, no novel ſyſtem, no other than the perfection of that religion, originally imparted to mankind.

'It is well when any terms are held with Chriſtianity. He who attacks revealed religion only, ſays Monteſquieu, may be in ſome reſpects pardoned; but he who attacks natural religion, attacks all the religions in the world. Though men ſhould be taught to diſbelieve the obligations of revealed religion, they may ſtill think themſelves bound by the religion of nature: but, it is moſt pernicious to endeavour to perſuade them, they are bound by no religion at all. It is not impoſſible to attack a revealed religion, ſeeing it depends on particular facts; and facts are, in their own nature, liable to be controverted: but this is not the caſe with natural religion; for it is drawn from the nature of man, which cannot be diſputed; and from the internal ſentiments of mankind, which are equally incontrovertible. A man, who is going to be burned, or afraid of being burned, becauſe he does not believe certain articles, whether depending or not depending on revealed religion, hath very good reaſon to attack it, becauſe he may thereby hope to provide for his own defence. But the caſe is very different, where the man who attacks revealed religion, does it without the leaſt perſonal motive; and where, if he ſhould ſucceed, nay ſhould be in the right too, he would only deprive his country of numberleſs real benefits, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a merely ſpeculative truth.

'Lively free-thinkers have, at all times, a happy and convenient knack of arranging their arguments in ſuch a manner, that the truth may be carefully conceal-

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ed; and then of dancing round their syllogisms as wild Indians dance round their circle. What religion, say they to the Chinese, next to your own is the best? The religion of nature, says the Chinese. What religion, would you embrace, were you to abjure Mahommedanism? The religion of nature, says the Mussulman. Christians, which is the true religion, if Christianity be not? The religion of nature, which was the religion of the Jews. But, you Jews, what is the true religion, if Judaism be false? Why, certainly, the religion of nature. Thus, to that which is with unanimity allowed the second place, are we not, we are asked, in fairness to give the first?

'The religion of the gospel, taking the term nature in the sense most applicable to the subject, is, I acknowledge, the true original religion of nature. Our Saviour came into the world, as he himself declares, to supply the defects of reason, not to to alter the pure sentiments, of which God had ordained his creatures should be possessed. Religion, in this view of it, is the same it was in the days of the old law; the same it was in the days before the law was given; and the same both then and now, that it will be a thousand years hence, if the world last so long. Such natural religion can only differ from revealed religion, in the manner of its being communicated. The one is the internal, as the other is the external revelation of the same unchangeable will of a Being, who is alike at all times, infinitely wise and good. There can then, in truth, be no disagreement between them. This many eminent divines have allowed.' *O si sic omnia dixissent!*

'But concerning this pure and natural religion it may be confidently asserted, that there never was an age, or nation, in the world, in which it was ever practised. Religion, before the introduction of Christianity, and even now in unenlightened countries, exhibits in the most unequivocal manner, the glaring weaknesses of the human understanding; even to the bigoted and horrible extreme of sacrificing the lives of men to the sanguinary honour of the divinities. Here I would wish I could stop; but I am compelled to the confession of even a more culpable atrocity, in one misguided branch of the very system for which I am contending. To burn bodies, and to sentence souls to everlasting perdition, have been faudulently tortured out of the words of mercy, and of peace, and have been claimed as a right in sacerdotal prerogative. Say, ye solemn murderers of the holy office, is it not true, that ye dress your wretched victims in a *san benito*, or coat painted with flames and devils, that the deluded populace may conclude, that those whom you condemn, are immediately and justly precipitated to hell? And that on the scaffold, you ferociously take your leave of each agonizing sufferer, with this dreadful expression, '*Jam animam tuam tradimus Diabolo?*'

'There are, and have been, and will be to eternity, various and opposite sentiments on a question, which, above all others, is most interesting to every man. And the partizans of either party will ever pretend to have the argument in their favour. Even among the most learned, and the most rigidly just and pure-hearted, we often see, that neither knowledge, nor virtue, is an absolute security against error. Religion, in reality, cannot be more national than the intellectual faculty, and the energies of conscience. Some truths, it is certain, may be national; but others must be universal. For God never appointed true religion to lend forms and tints to any peculiar associations: he placed it in the centre of the universe, to be the luminary of union, by the exercise of general benevolence.

'The direful spirit of fanaticism is happily leaving the earth. Those begin to blush, who formerly had no zeal so strong as that of persecution. They now even begin to feel, that tolerance is not a deadly sin—a conspiracy against God and nature. St Bernard's words come to be understood, "Fides suadenda, non imperanda." But could you have supposed, that the losses occasioned to the human species, from the first sanguinary executions of the Hebrews, to the perfidious massacres of St Bartholomew and

Ireland, within the pales of Judaiſm and Chriſtianity alone, there could, from hiſtory, be traced to have been at leaſt thirty millions of men? Or, could you ever have conceived it poſſible, that, after the maſſacre of St Bartholomew, a medal ſhould have been ſtruck with this inſcription: "Pietas armavit juſtitiam?" That it ſhould be recorded, that "un arret du mois de Juillet 1562, permet de tuer les Huguenots partout ou on les trouvera; et ordonnoit, que cet arret ſeroit lu tous les Dimanches au prône de chaque paroiſſe;" Or, what is ſtill more abominable, that Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, ſhould, for the murder of from ſeventy to an hundred thouſand of his fellow creaturs, on the day of St Bartholomew, have made a ſolemn proceſſion to St Peter's, and placed a picture of the ſubject in the Vatican, with this inſcription, "Pontifex collegii necem probat?"

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INHABITANTS OF THE GARROW HILLS IN THE EAST INDIES.

BY J. ELLIOT, ESQ.

THE Mountaineers of India have generally been conſidered as lawleſs ſavages, whoſe buſineſs is pillage; but it will appear, that, as in many ſimilar inſtances, an equitable and kind treatment of them is likely to produce a return of peaceable behaviour on their parts.

On approaching the hills, there is a beautiful proſpect of three ranges of mountains riſing above one another, which vaniſh on coming nearer, leaving only the lower range. The country is rich and verdant, and full of ſmall villages. The head people of the villages are called Booneahs. At the paſs of Ghoſegong, where Mr Elliot firſt went, Oodaſſey Booneah is looked upon as the head man, but the rightful chief is Momee, a woman. The people are thus deſcribed. 'A Garrow is a ſtout well ſhaped man, hardy, and able to do much work; of a ſurly look, flat cafre-like noſe, ſmall eyes, generally blue or brown, forehead wrinkled, and overhanging eyebrow, with large mouth, thick lips, and face round and ſhort; their colour is of a light or deep brown; their dreſs conſiſts of a brown girdle, about three inches broad; having in the center a blue ſtripe; it goes round the waiſt, is paſſed between the thighs, and is faſtened behind, leaving one end or flap hanging down before about eight inches; ſometimes it is ornamented with braſs plates; with rows of ivory or a white ſtone ſhaped like bits of tobacco pipes, about half an inch long; the braſs plate is made to reſemble a button, or an apothecary's weight, but more indented: ſome have it ornamented with little bits of braſs, ſhaped like a bell; ſome wear an ornament on their head about three or five inches broad, decorated in the ſame manner as the flap, ſerving to keep their hair off their face, which gives them a wild, fierce appearance. Some tie their hair on the crown, in a looſe careleſs manner, while others crop it cloſe. The Booneahs or chiefs wear a ſilk turban; to the girdle they affix a bag containing their money and pawns, and alſo a net for holding the utenſils with which they light their pipe which is hung near to it by a chain.

'The women are the ugliеſt creatures I ever beheld, ſhort and ſquat in their ſtature, with maſculine faces, in the features of which they differ little from the men. Their dreſs conſiſts of a dirty red cloth, ſtriped with blue or white, about ſixteen inches broad, which encircles the waiſt, covering about three fourths of the thigh. It never reaches to the knee, and being but juſt long enough to tie above on the left ſide, part of the left thigh, when they walk, is expoſed. On their necks they have a ſtring of the ornaments above deſcribed reſembling tobacco pipes, twiſted thirty or forty times round, but negligently, without any attention to regularity; their breaſts are expoſed to view, their only clothing being the girdle above-mentioned; to their ears are affixed numbers of braſs rings, increaſing in diameter from three to ſix inches: I have ſeen thirty of thoſe rings in each ear; a ſlit is made in the lobes of the ear, which increaſe from the weight of the rings, and in time will admit

admit the large number ſtated. This weight is, however, partly ſupported by a ſtring, which paſſes over their heads; a tape three inches broad ties their hair, ſo as to keep it back from their foreheads, though generally it is tied with a ſtring on the crown of the head. The wives of the Booncahs cover their heads with a piece of coarſe cloth, thirteen or fourteen inches broad and two feet long; the end of which, with their hair, hangs down behind, flowing looſe on their backs. The women work as well as the men, and I have ſeen them carry as great burdens. Their hands, even thoſe of the wives of the Booncahs, bear evident marks of their laborious occupations.

'Theſe people eat all manner of food even dogs, frogs, ſnakes, and the blood of all animals. The laſt is baked over a ſlow fire in hollow green bamboos, till it becomes of a naſty dirty green colour. They are fond of drinking to an exceſs. Liquor is put into the mouth of infants, almoſt as ſoon as they are able to ſwallow; they have various ſorts of ſpirits, but that moſtly drunk is extracted from rice, ſoaked in water for three or four days before uſe. Their cookery is ſhort, as they only juſt heat their proviſions; excepting rice and guts, the firſt of which is well boiled, and the other ſtewed till they are black. Indeed, excepting theſe their animal food is eaten almoſt raw.

'In times of ſcarcity many of the hill people ſubſiſt on the kebul, which in growth is ſaid to be like the palmira, and the interior part of the trunk when pounded, and ſteeped in water, is an article of food, inſomuch as to be the common means of ſuſtenance during a ſcarcity of grain. When boiled, it is of a gelatinous ſubſtance, and taſtes, when freſh, like a ſugar cane: thoſe, who can afford it, mix rice with it. They alſo ſubſiſt on the kutchu, a ſort of yam found in great plenty, about the hills. I ſaw three ſorts, though I could not learn they had any ſeparate name. One has a number of buds on it, and is ſaid to be a cooling medicine, and is eaten boiled or baked. Some of them I brought with me from the hills, and being bruiſed in the baſket uſed in bringing them from the hills, I cut off the rotten part, which I found to be of no detriment to their growth, although out of the ground. At Dacca I gave them to Mr Richard Johnſon, who, I underſtand, delivered them to Colonel Kyd, the ſuperintendant of the company's botanical garden, where, I hear, they have produced a very handſome flower. This plant was cultivated by the Garrows nearly in the ſame manner, as we do potatoes in England; a bud being broken off to be ſown for a plant. The Garrows ſay it yields, after it is dug out of the ground, and laid by for the enſuing ſeaſon of cultivation (commencing immediately on the breaking up of the rains) from three to ten buds. Another ſort of kutchu grows on the top of the hills, and found by its ſprout, which twiſts itſelf round the trunk, and branches of the trees. I have ſeen the ſprout from ten to twenty feet high, the leaves have three ſegments like a vine leaf; but more pointed: of deep green, and very ſmall. The root is found from a foot to two feet and a half below the ground, is in ſhape tapering, of a reddiſh colour, and in length from five inches to a foot and a half: it is eaten roaſted. The other ſpecies grows in the ſame manner, but is of a dirty yellow colour.

'The houſes of theſe Garrows, called chaungs, are raiſed on piles, about three or four feet from the ground, from thirty to 150 feet in length; and in breadth from ten to forty, and are roofed with thatch. The props of the chaung conſiſt of large timbers: in the center there are eight, and on the ſides from eight to thirty: over theſe are placed horizontally large timbers, for a ſupport to the roof, and tied faſt, ſometimes with ſtrings, but ſtring is rarely uſed for this purpoſe; the tying work being moſtly done with ſlips of graſs or cane. The roof is neatly executed, and with as much regularity as any of our Bungalow thatches. When I ſay this, however, I ſpeak of the chaungs of the Booncahs: I went into few of the chaungs of the lower claſs. The roof conſiſts of mats and ſtrong graſs. The ſides of the houſe are made from the ſmall hollow bamboos cut open, flatted, and woven as the common mats are.

are. The floor is made in the ſame manner; but of a ſtronger bamboo. The chaung conſiſts of two apartments, one floored and raiſed on piles as deſcribed, and the other without a floor, at one end for their cattle: at the other end is an open platform, where the women ſit and work. On one ſide is a ſmall raiſed platform, uſually about ſix feet ſquare, encloſed at the ſides, and open above; here the children play: in the centre of the chaung they cook their victuals, a ſpace of about five feet ſquare being covered with earth; on one ſide a little trap door is made on the floor, for the convenience of the women on certain occaſions, which creates much filth under their chaungs. Indeed a great part of their dirt is thrown under the chaung, and the only ſcavengers I ſaw, were their hogs; but luckily for them, they have plenty of thoſe animals.

'Bugs cover their wearing apparel, of the ſame ſort, as thoſe which infeſt beds in England: during my journey along the hills I ſuffered very much from them.

'The diſpoſition of a Garrow could not be accurately known in the ſhort time I had to obſerve it; yet my intercourſe with them, which was of the moſt open nature, will, I think, allow me to ſay ſomething of it.

'Their ſurly looks ſeem to indicate ill temper, but this is far from being the caſe, as they are of a mild diſpoſition.

They are, moreover, honeſt in their dealings, and ſure to perform what they promiſe. When in liquor they are merry to the higheſt pitch: then men, women, and children, will dance till they can ſcarce ſtand. Their manner of dancing is as follows: twenty or thirty men of a row ſtanding behind one another, hold each other by the ſides of their belts, and then go round in a circle, hopping on one foot, then on the other, ſinging and keeping time with the muſic, which is animating, though harſh and inharmonious, conſiſting chiefly of tomtoms, and braſs pans, the firſt generally beaten by the old people, and the laſt by the children. The women dance in rows, and hop in the ſame manner; but hold their hands out, lowering one hand and raiſing the other at the ſame time, as the muſic beats, and occaſionally turning round with great rapidity. The men alſo exhibit military exerciſes with the ſword and ſhield, which they uſe with grace and great activity. Their dancing at their feſtivals laſts two or three days, during which time they drink and feaſt to an exceſs, inſomuch that it requires a day or two afterwards, to make them perfectly ſober again; yet during this fit of feſtivity and drunkenneſs they never quarrel.

Aſiatic Reſearches, vol. 2.

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE MANNERS OF THE CUCI, OR MOUNTAINEERS OF TIPRA.

BY JAMES RAWLINS, ESQ.

THE inhabitants of the mountainous diſtricts, eaſt of Bengal*, give the name Patiyan, to the being who created the univerſe; but they believe that a deity exiſts in every tree, and the ſun and moon are gods. If any one of them kills another, the brother, or heir, only have a right to take blood for blood; ſmaller crimes are puniſhed by a fine directed by the chieftain. The Cuci cruelly cut off the heads of the women of an enemy's country, even if they are pregnant.

Their wives they purchaſe of the father or mother for cattle; a man may marry any woman except his mother. If a married couple have a ſon, the wife is fixed; but if they have no ſon, the huſband may divorce her.

They have no idea of heaven or hell, or future rewards or puniſhments; but believe that a ſpirit carries away the ſoul of the dying perſon.

Their food conſiſts of elephants, hogs, deer, and other animals; and if they find the carcaſſes or limbs in the foreſts, they dry

* Tipra, or Tiperah, which contains theſe mountainous diſtricts, lies under the tropic of Cancer, in the dominions of the King of Burmah.

dry and eat them. When reſolved on war, they march in the night, armed with ſwords, lances, and arrows, to ſurpriſe the enemy, and if they ſucceed, kill all they meet, male and female, and ſtrip their houſes. If they are oppoſed and over-matched, they quickly retreat. If they ſee a ſtar near the moon, they expect an attack from their enemy, and remain under arms. They ly at all times in ambuſh to kill their foes, and he who carries home a head is diſtinguiſhed in his nation. If two parties meet pretty equal, they come to a treaty, which they conclude with feaſting, calling on the ſun and moon to witneſs their pacification. A vanquiſhed tribe becomes tributary to their conquerors. Their proviſions for war is a dried root like a potatoe, with paſte of rice-flour; and having no victuals to dreſs, they march a great diſtance in one day. Their weapons of war are fabricated only by peculiar tribes.

Their houſhold affairs belong wholly to the women; the men build the huts, cultivate the land, hunt, and make war. On the birth of a child they feaſt their friends, and end the day with dancing and ſinging. All deformed perſons go about begging like religious mendicants.

At the death of one of the Cuci, they kill a hog, and having boiled the meat, pour ſome liquor into the mouth of the deceaſed, twiſt a piece of cloth round his body, and all taſte the liquor as an offering to his ſoul; this they repeat ſeveral days. Then they lay the body on a ſtage, dry it by a fire, and inter it, ſcattering fruits and flowers on the grave; but ſome of them cover their dead with a ſhroud and a mat, and hang them on a high tree. When the fleſh is decayed they waſh the bones, and keep them in a bowl, often conſulting them on any emergency, and alledging that they act by the command of their departed friend. A widow muſt remain a whole year near the grave of her huſband; where the family bring her food. If ſhe die within the year, they mourn for her; if ſhe lives they carry her back, and her relations have an entertainment. If the deceaſed leaves three ſons, the eldeſt and youngeſt take the property; the other has nothing. If he has no ſons, the eſtate goes to his brother; if no brothers, it eſcheats to the chief.

Aſiatic Reſearches.

A SPECULATION ON THE ORIGIN AND CHARACTERISTICAL MANNERS OF THE PICTS AND SCOTS.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 687.

THE frequent intercourſe of the Scots with the Romans, the Britons, the Weſtern iſlanders, the Iriſh, and the merchants from different countries who traded to the Iriſh harbours, would, as iron poliſheth iron, rub off ſomething of their barbarous ruſt; as a more enlarged experience would improve them in the art of war. Their conqueſts in Ireland would, however, produce but very ſmall effects. It is agriculture alone, an art unworthy the military men of that age, that can fix attendance upon any particular ſpot of earth. It was as well they did not apply to tillage while they lived near enemies who, in one day, would eaſily deſtroy the fruits of a year's induſtry; they had every thing to ſeek by the ſword and to defend by the ſword; they would be ſkipping backwards and forwards to Ireland and Scotland, as neceſſity, pleaſure, or amuſement, directed them. Thus Ireland as well as Scotland was the ſcene of Fingal's battles, where he had the Belgæ and Danes to contend with, as well as with the latter in his own country; as in one of the antient ſongs, compoſed upon an Iriſh expedition, he is called the Hero of the Hill of Albion, *Flath bein Albbin*. Yet, however, it appears, that at length they made a ſettlement in that Britiſh iſland; for, though Ammianus Marcellinus found them in Britain about the year 360, and Porphyry ſomewhat earlier, Oroſius met with them in Ireland about the beginning of the fifth century, where they raiſed themſelves into ſuch eminence as to give their own name to the iſland. St Laurence, Archbiſhop Canterbury, who could not be miſtaken, calls it Scotia, in a letter addreſſed to its own biſhops about the year 605. Iſidore and Adamnanus, in the ſame century, bear teſtimony alſo to this fact, that they kept poſſeſſion of their dominions in Scotland. People who made war their profeſſion, as being the ſource

of

of their livelihood, and reckoned it that of their glory, could not be long at reſt. Their beſt harveſt lay towards the South; their neighbours the Picts joined them in their attacks on Valentia and ſouth Britain, as the Iriſh would do from their country. On the ſyſtem I here lay down, theſe paſſages of Claudian may be eaſily underſtood:

Totam cum Scotus Hybernen
Movit et infeſto ſpumavit Remige Thetis.

And,

Scotorum cumulos flevit glaciales Hyberne.

though they often ſuffered the torture of ſevere criticiſm. Thus the Albin Scots, ſupported by their friends in the Weſtern iſles, by the Iriſh Scots, and by continual experience in arms, on a more enlarged ſcene of action, would at length become an overmatch for the eaſtern Picts; who, if they did not prey upon one another, and kill the Grampian deer, had no other employment but when they occaſionally paſſed in their *curraghs* towards the ſouthern provinces.

Common ſenſe would have convinced me that the Scots painted as well as their neighbours, without appealing to the teſtimony of Iſidore; yet, in their progreſs towards civiliſation, they muſt have been gradually dropping the barbarous practice; as, from the booty taken in their frequent excurſions to South Britain and the commerce they would have kept up with the merchants in the harbours of Ireland, they would provide themſelves with ſome cloaths, which would put them under a neceſſity of giving up the cuſtom of painting; but, to preſerve the diſtinctive marks of their ſubordinate tribes, they would tranſpoſe them to their ſhields. Seneca, I think, ſays that they painted their ſhields; and I find the ſhield of a hero thus deſcribed in an old Gaulic poem, which eſcaped Mr Macpherſon's ſearch: 'he fitted his red-tanned boſſy ſhield to his left arm, on which was drawn the picture of a lion, a leopard, a griffin, and the biting ſerpent.' Their chariots of war were alſo painted that they might be known in the field. At laſt the colours, with the animal drawn upon it, which diſtinguiſhed the tribe, was introduced as a further improvement in the art of war, which they muſt have learned from the Romans; as we may conclude, from Homer's ſilence, that they uſed none in the heroic times that he deſcribes, though the Greeks and Trojans lived in a much more advanced period of ſociety than the contemporary Picts and Scots. In one of Fingal's battles I find three or four pair of colours produced at once, 'dazzling the eye from afar with the luſtre of Iriſh *gold*.' Armorial bearings may very juſtly be ſuppoſed to owe their origin to this practice; and it is not unlikely that, when patronymicks gave place to ſurnames, which I know happened in this country ſome centuries later than the time I have now before me, thoſe who have taken up the the name of Lion, Wolf, Fox, Hawk, Dog, or of any other animal, made choice of *that* which diſtinguiſhed their tribe from the beginning. In that quarter of the country where patronymicks are ſtill uſed, none derive their ſurnames from wild ravenous beaſts, the favourite enſigns of a wild rapacious people, except the Mac Mahons, who are deſcended of the great Mac Mahon of Monaghan, a ſurname importing the ſon of the boar, whoſe repreſentation on his breaſt, back, ſhield or colours, did him once no ſmall honour among his rapacious neighbours, as a badge of wild undaunted proweſs. I know that ſome of the animals mentioned above are not inhabitants of cold climates; but ſeveral Britons travelled to Rome, where they were produced in public ſhews; and numerous ſtrangers frequented the harbours of the Britiſh iſles, who would readily exaggerate the wildneſs of theſe beaſts, whether real or imaginary, when tickling the fancies of wild undiſcerning people; and, if the griffin on the Britiſh ſhield abovementioned be to the wrong ſide of any perſon's belief, let him conſider that it is alſo an Engliſh ſurname.

It is a farther confirmation that the Picts and Scots painted before they had any connexion with civiliſed nations; that there are very ſtrong appearances that moſt, if not all the inhabitants of Europe, painted themſelves, for the ſame cauſes, in early times. How could the cuſtom have become ſo univerſal in Britain, if the firſt adventurers had not brought it along with them from Gaul, though it ceaſed there beyond the reach of any hiſtory come down to us; for, the religion, language, and cuſtoms of both countries were much the ſame, with theſe odds, that the Phocian colony, increaſed with a band of induſtrious Phœnicians, ſettled in Gaul, as early as the time of old Tarquin, made gradual impreſſions on the manners of the inhabitants. Add to this, the frequent ſallies which the Gauls made to Italy, from the earlieſt period of the Roman ſtate, and the conſiderable colony which had been planted at Narbonne, and there will be

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the leſs ſurpriſe that Cæſar makes no mention of their painting; the military ſpirit, which rendered them once ſuperior to the Germans, having in his time degenerated through that infectious neighbourhood. Yet ſtill there remain traces of the Gaulic painting in the Roman writers; for, Propertius, in a ſatyrical addreſs to an old lady who painted (Lib. II. 17, 23, &c.), calls the aſſumed colour either Britiſh or Belgic;

Nunc etiam inpictos demens imitare Britannos
Sudes & externo tinctas nitore caput,
Ut Natura dedit ſic omnes recta figura,
Turpis Romano Belgicus ore color.

And the ſame author's *Pictique Britanni Currus* is called the *Belgica Eſſeda* by Virgil, as being the ſame; which Servius calls a Gauliſh invention.

The plant *glaſtum*, which the Gauls ſold, after a tedious proceſs in the preparation, at high profit, for dying blue, was, according to Pliny, that which was uſed in the Britiſh colouring; and to this day we call a dull melancholy blue *glas*. It would therefore ſeem, that the Britons learned the preparation and uſe of this plant before they left Gaul, and continued the barbarous application to their pricked bodies, until they yielded to the example of better poliſhed ſtrangers.

The Tyrians, Carthaginians, and Romans, ſettled ſo early in Spain, as to introduce the cuſtoms of civil life before hiſtory could bring down any account of the original ſavages; yet Juſtin ſays, that, in the fabulous days of that country, Habis, after being expoſed when a child to a variety of hazards, by which his grandfather the king meant to have him deſtroyed, at length, being taken home as a curioſity from the mountains, where he ran wild along with the deer, was known to be the king's grand-child by the marks that were burnt into his body when very young.

Not only the long ſhields of the Germans, but the Arii among them from the bottom of that wide country, were painted, the reſt having improved a little by the commerce with the Romans, particularly on amber and furs: but, that this barbarous cuſtom was more general, may be inferred from the appearance of the Cimbri conquered by Marius, who bore the figures of wild beaſts on their helmets with mouths gaping wide.

I could with no great difficulty carry on this deduction over the face of Europe, and ſhew that there were originally countries diſtant from civilized ſettlements, from the late Tungutians of Muſcovy, to the Illyrians, Thracians, as alſo to the Daces in the more Northern regions of Aſia Minor. I could alſo ſay, that the inhabitants of the Philippine Iſlands, when firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, were for the moſt part naked, and had their bodies artfully pricked with diverſe colours. I could add, that the different caſts in the Eaſt Indies, ſo retentive of their ancient cuſtoms have ſtill the diſtinctive mark; that the Siameſe, who wear cloaths, dye their legs blue, higher or lower, according to their dignity; that Omiah, the late adventurer from Otaheite, was, according to the mode of his country, marked in the hands, and that he had other marks on his body, though they lay hidden under his cloaths; and that the ſame might very probably be obſervable in the undiſcovered iſlands of the vaſt Southern Ocean; but there would be too much fameneſs in this diſquiſition, and afford little entertainment to any who would give himſelf the trouble to read it.

I will only obſerve, that the Romans painted on their enſigns five beaſts, the minotaur, the horſe, the wolf, the boar, and the eagle. Marius aboliſhed the firſt four, and retained the eagle. According to my ſyſtem, theſe animals were the diſtinctive badges of five of the military heroes who became companions and allies in the infancy of the State, and joined the teſtimonials of their proweſs together. I cannot doubt that this mark of honour was beſtowed by ſentence of the aſſembly of the tribe; and at length, like other matters of property, became hereditary; and that none could take it up at his own hand; for, the *picta feuta habiti* were honourable, when the *parma inglorius alba* was a reproach to the wearer. It is obſervable, that the bulk of the ſoldiers among Marius' Cimbri wore white ſhields, for receiving no doubt, the ſymbols of future exploits. *Now, in extenſive States, theſe marks of courage and conduct are procured by other means. Money, intereſt, and arts, are become mighty engines to raiſe the plebeian and coward from the duſt, and rank them among the nobles of the land!*

When theſe diſtinctive family-marks were laid aſide, genealogy was long carefully ſtudied, and preſerved uncorupted; while, for want of law, or the power to bring it into execution, the ſtrength of the clan or tribe was the ſupport and ſafeguard of every individual; in ſo far, that it was eſtabliſhed by an act of legal au-

thority in our country, that, when a man committed a treſpaſs againſt any of another clan, it was lawful for the offended tribe to take up whomſoever they could lay hands on, and keep him in durance until ſatisfaction was made both to the man and to the tribe. Yet this connexion, which was once lawful and ſacred, before avarice and luxury, the enemies of all virtue, were introduced, began to loſe its uſe, and to be reduced within narrow bounds, by the flattery and falſehood of the genealogiſts. Thus, the genealogical table fell into diſrepute even among thoſe who were meant to be coaxed by it: Cardinal Mazarine laughed at the French paraſite who undauntedly traced his pedigree to T. Geganius Macerinus, conſul in the firſt age of the commonwealth. *Arms, genealogies, and titles of honour, when in the diſpoſal of mean hands, and are beſtowed without diſcernment on perſons void of merit, become contemptible and neglected; though, in a certain period of the progreſs of the human mind from barbarity, nations, as well as individuals, are fond of theſe trappings and ornaments; until farther diſcernment, and the promiſcuous uſe of them, leave them to the ſhare of the vain and of the thoughtleſs.* The Scots were once fond of an Egyptian deſcent, which is now given up; and our Pictiſh anceſtors were fonder of their honourable ſcars, than our beſt men of their armorial bearings, though they allow themſelves to be carried down by the tide of faſhion.

N. B. I have ſaid ſomwhere above, that the Caledonians did not deal in fiſh. None till very lately meddled with the trouts, which ſwam plentifully in the ſacred lake of Dieg cloſe by me; and one ſolitary fiſh took up his reſidence in a beautiful ſpring at Uig, on the borders of Kilmuir, which, when women or children took up in their pails, they would throw in again.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE TRADE TO THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

EAST INDIA TRADE.	WEST INDIAN TRADE.
Capital employed. *Eighteen millions.*	Capital employed. *Seventy millions.*
Value of goods exported annually to India and China, both by the company and their officers. *One million and a half.*	Value of goods exported from Great Britain and her dependencies, including the profit of freight on the ſeveral branches of ſupply, inſurance, &c. *Three millions eight hundred thouſand pounds.*
Import ſales by the company, and ſales under licence. *Five millions.*	Imports into Great Britain and Ireland, and ſhipped to other parts, the profits of which center in Great Britain. *Seven millions two hundred thouſand pounds.*
Duties paid to government, cuſtoms, &c. *Seven hundred and ninety thouſand pounds.*	Duties paid to government. *One million eight hundred thouſand pounds.*
Chartered ſhipping of the company. *Eighty thouſand tons.*	Shipping employed direct. *One hundred and fifty thouſand tons.*

But the great difference ariſes from the circumſtance that the trade to the Weſt Indies is carried on with our own colonial poſſeſſions, which the ſettlements in the Eaſt never were, nor ever can be conſidered.

Edwards' Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies.

STATE PAPERS.

THE *following Memorial, preſented by Mr Jay, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Britiſh Court, together with Lord Grenville's anſwer, were printed by authority at Norfolk, in Virginia, on the 29th of October.*

MEMORIAL.

THE underſigned Envoy of the United States of America, has the honour of repreſenting to the Rt Hon. Lord Grenville, his Britannic Majeſty's Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs:

That a very conſiderable number of American veſſels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned, by certain of his Majeſty's officers and judges.

That, in various inſtances, theſe captures and condemnations were ſo conducted, and the captured placed under ſuch unfavourable circumſtances, as that, for want of the ſecurities required, and other obſtacles, no appeals were made in ſome caſes, nor any claims in others.

The underſigned preſumes, that theſe facts

facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honour of ſubmitting to his Lordſhip's conſideration; and that it will not be deemed neceſſary at preſent to particularize theſe caſes, and their merits, or detail the circumſtances which diſcriminate ſome from others.

That great and extenſive injuries, thus, under colour of his Majeſty's authority and commiſſions, have been done to a numerous claſs of American merchants, the United States can, for reparation, have recourſe only to the juſtice, authority, and interpoſition of his Majeſty. That the veſſels and property taken and condemned have been chiefly ſold, and the proceeds divided among a number of perſons, of whom ſome are dead, ſome unable to make retribution, and others, from frequent removals, and their particular circumſtances, not eaſily reached by civil proceſs.

That as for theſe loſſes and injuries, adequate compenſation, by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable; and conſidering the cauſes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his Majeſty's juſtice and magnanimity, to cauſe ſuch compenſation to be made to theſe innocent ſufferers, as may be conſiſtent with equity; and the underſigned flatters himſelf, that ſuch principles may, without difficulty, be adopted, as will ſerve as rules whereby to aſcertain the caſes and the amount of compenſation.

So grievous are the expences and delays attending litigated ſuits, to perſons whoſe fortunes have been ſo materially affected; and ſo great is the diſtance of Great Britain from America, that the underſigned thinks he ought to expreſs his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding, as ſummary and little expenſive, may be deviſed, as circumſtances, and the peculiar hardſhip of theſe caſes, may appear to permit and require.

And as (at leaſt in ſome of theſe caſes) it may be expedient and neceſſary, as well as juſt, that the ſentences of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty ſhould be reviſed and corrected by the Court of Appeals here; the underſigned hopes it will appear reaſonable to his Majeſty, to order that the captured in queſtion (who have not already ſo done) be there admitted to enter both their appeals and their claims.

The underſigned alſo finds it to be his duty to repreſent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended, not only to the capture and condemnation of American veſſels and property, and to unuſual perſonal ſeverities, but even to the impreſſment of American citizens to ſerve on board armed veſſels. He forbears to dwell on the *injuries* done to thoſe unfortunate individuals, or on the *emotions* which they muſt naturally excite, either in the breaſts of the nation to whom they belong, or of the juſt and humane of every country. His reliance on the juſtice and benevolence of his Majeſty, leads him to indulge a pleaſing expectation, that orders will be given, that Americans, ſo circumſtanced, be immediately liberated, and that perſons, honoured with his Majeſty's commiſſions, do in future abſtain from ſimilar violences.

It is with cordial ſatisfaction, that the underſigned reflects on the impreſſions which ſuch equitable and conciliatory meaſures would make on the minds of the United States, and how naturally they would inſpire and cheriſh theſe ſentiments and diſpoſitions, which never fail to preſerve, as well as to produce, reſpect, eſteem, and friendſhip.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, July 30. 1794.

ANSWER.

THE underſigned Secretary of State has had the honour to lay before the King the miniſterial note which he has received from Mr Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, reſpecting the alledged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of ſeveral American veſſels, and alſo reſpecting the circumſtances of perſonal ſeverity, by which thoſe proceedings are ſtated to have been accompanied, in ſome particular inſtances.

The underſigned is authorized to aſſure Mr Jay, that it is his Majeſty's wiſh, that the moſt *complete and impartial juſtice* ſhould be done to all the citizens of America, who may, in fact, have been injured by any of the proceedings above mentioned. All experience ſhews, that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, muſt unavoidably be productive of ſome inconveniencies to the commerce of neutral nations; and that no care can prevent ſome irregularities in the courſe of thoſe proceedings, which are univerſally recognized as reſulting from the juſt rights incident to all belligerent powers. But the King will always be deſirous that theſe inconveniences and irregularities ſhould be as much limited as the nature of the caſe will admit, and that the fulleſt opportunity ſhould be given to

all to prefer their complaints, and to obtain redreſs and compenſation where they are due.

In Mr Jay's note, mention is made of ſeveral caſes where the parties have hitherto omitted to prefer their claims; and of others, where no appeals have been made from the ſentences of condemnation pronounced in the firſt inſtance.

As to the caſes of the *firſt* deſcription, Lord Grenville apprehends that the regular courſe of law is ſtill open to the claimants; and that, by preferring appeals to the commiſſioners of prize cauſes here, againſt the ſentence of the Courts below, the whole merits of thoſe caſes may be brought forward, and the moſt complete juſtice obtained.

In the caſes of the *ſecond* deſcription, the proceeding might be difficult, from the lapſe of the time uſually allotted for preferring appeals. But, his Majeſty being anxious that no temporary or local circumſtances, ſuch as thoſe to which Mr Jay refers in his note, ſhould impede the courſe of ſubſtantial juſtice, has been pleaſed to refer it to the proper officers to conſider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals, in thoſe caſes, in order to admit the claimants to bring their complaints before the regular Court appointed for that purpoſe.

The underſigned has no doubt that, in this manner, a very *conſiderable part* of the injuries alledged to have been ſuffered by the Americans, may, if the complaints are well founded, be redreſſed in the uſual courſe of judicial proceeding, at a very ſmall expence to the parties, and without any other interpoſition of his Majeſty's Government than is above ſtated.—Until the reſult and effect of theſe proceedings ſhall be known, no *definitive* judgment can be formed reſpecting the nature and extent of thoſe caſes (if any ſuch ſhall ultimately be found to exiſt) where it ſhall not have been practicable to obtain ſubſtantial redreſs in this mode. But he does not heſitate to ſay, before-hand, that, if caſes ſhall then be found to exiſt, to ſuch an extent as properly to call for the interpoſition of Government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they ſhall be unable, from *whatever circumſtances*, to procure ſuch redreſs in the ordinary courſe of law, as the juſtice of their caſes may entitle them to expect, his Majeſty will be anxious that *juſtice* ſhould, at all *events*, be done, and will readily enter into the diſcuſſion of the *meaſures* to be adopted, and the *principles* to be eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe.

With reſpect to all acts of perſonal ſeverity and violence, as the King muſt entirely diſapprove every ſuch tranſaction, ſo his Majeſty's courts are always open for the puniſhment of offences of this nature; and for giving redreſs to the ſufferers in every caſe where the fact can be eſtabliſhed by ſatisfactory proof; nor does it appear, that any caſe of that nature can exiſt, where there would be the ſmalleſt difficulty of obtaining, in that mode, ſubſtantial and exemplary juſtice.

On the ſubject of the *impreſs*, Lord Grenville has only to aſſure Mr Jay, that if, in any inſtance, American ſeamen have been impreſſed into the King's ſervice, it has been contrary to the King's deſire; though ſuch caſes may have occaſionally ariſen, from the difficulty of diſcriminating between Britiſh and American ſeamen, eſpecially where there ſo often exiſts an intereſt and intention to deceive:—Whenever any repreſentation has been made to Lord Grenville on the ſubject, he has never failed to receive his Majeſty's commands for putting it in a proper courſe, in order that the facts might be enquired into and aſcertained; and to the intent that the perſons in queſtion might be releaſed, if the facts appeared to be ſatisfactorily eſtabliſhed.

With reſpect to the deſire expreſſed by Mr Jay, that new orders might be given, with a view to prevent, as far as it is poſſible, the giving any juſt ground of complaint on this head, Lord Grenville has no reaſon to doubt, that his Majeſty's intentions, reſpecting this point, are already ſufficiently underſtood by his Majeſty's officers employed on that ſervice: But he has, nevertheleſs, obtained his Majeſty's permiſſion to aſſure Mr Jay, that inſtructions, to the effect deſired, will be renewed in conſequence of his application.

The underſigned avails himſelf with pleaſure, of this opportunity, to renew to Mr Jay his aſſurances of his ſincere eſteem and conſideration.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-ſtreet, Aug. 1. 1794.

Department of State, Oct. 20, 1794.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing repreſentation by Mr Jay to Lord Grenville, of the 30th July, and Lord Grenville's anſwer of the 1ſt of Auguſt, are truly copied from the originals on file in the office of the Department of State.

GEO. TAYLOR, jun. Chief Clerk.

RE-

The Hiſtory of the Campaign of 1792, between the Armies of France under Generals Dumourier, Valence, &c. and the Allies under the Duke of Brunſwick; with an Account of what paſſed in the Thuilleries on the 10th of Auguſt. By J Money, Maréchal de Camp in the Service of Louis XVI. 8vo. 7s. boards. *Hurdon.*

THE Author makes the following obſervations on the character, &c. of the French ſoldiers:

'I ſhall not omit here a circumſtance that will ſhow what kind of ſubordination or military diſcipline, if ſo it may be called, prevailed at that time (Sept. 1792) in this army. I perceived on the march ſome diſorder in the eighth regiment; I rode to ſee what was the matter. I found a man of that regiment had ſtolen from a poor woman ſome wearing apparel, and ſhe had followed him to the corps to which he belonged. I ordered him to deliver what he had ſtolen, which he did without ſcruple; but as ſoon as I had quitted the battalion, the men tore off his lappels, and put him to death. Another man was treated in the ſame manner next morning at Vienne le Château; I had always reaſon to believe, that the men were extremely delicate in doing injury to the inhabitants. At the camp of Mouzon, I ordered the troops to cut ſome barley to lay (lie) on, as we had no ſtraw for them; but this they refuſed, though I offered to pay the owner for it myſelf. Nothing could perſuade them to do it; they ſaid they were come to protect, not to injure the inhabitants, and they would ſooner lay (lie) upon the wet ground than cut the corn; but this ſoon wore off. I will, however, do them the juſtice to ſay, that they frequently thraſhed the corn for the inhabitants, to procure ſtraw.'——

'With reſpect to the troops under my command, one of the battalions, called *L'ami de la Patrie*, was in rags; but a complete furniture of cloathing arrived while they were at Dinant. I mention this incident to ſhew, that the report of the army being almoſt naked was untrue, as this was the only corps that I ſaw, in the whole army, that was in ſuch a ſituation: many of the chiefs of this corps were not military men, and from ignorance neglected the troops under their command; their arms were covered with ruſt, and many of them without flints. On my arrival at Dinant, I ordered a morning parade, at which I examined, myſelf, every man's firelock, and I found they had not ſeven rounds a man; I ordered them to be furniſhed with thirty rounds, and ſent to Givet for a ſupply of ball, cartridges, &c. and having redreſſed all their grievances, as far as lay in my power, I ſoon perceived I had the entire confidence of the men, which is the firſt thing an officer ought to obtain, let his command be great or ſmall; for a few individuals who have confidence in the man who commands them, will beat double the number of thoſe who have no confidence in their leader; in this, moſt military men will agree with me.

'Having gained the good opinion and confidence of the troops and National guards under my command, I found them more alert on their poſts, and my orders more punctually obeyed: and I ventured ſoon after to confine both men and officers whom I found remiſs in their duty.

'The next object of my attention was, to prevent the troops from annoying the inhabitants, as far as lay in my power; that no forage ſhould be taken from any one without giving a bond; that if any ſoldier ſhould be found marauding, he ſhould be apprehended and ſent priſoner to head-quarters, and ſeveral were taken, confined, and puniſhed. The only puniſhment that was allowed at that time, was called *garroter*, viz. ſhaving their heads and eye-brows on the parade, tearing off their lappels, and diſmiſſing them from the corps with a paſſport as a vagabond, and as a man unworthy to ſerve in the armies of France.

'The duty was very ſevere on the troops, yet they bore it without murmuring; it was a ſharp froſt, and the ſnow four inches deep, and no ſooner were the men relieved, than they were often obliged to march to Sorine to the advanced poſts, from the perpetual alarms the enemy occaſioned.'——

'After the ſurrender of Longwy the the army marched to Montmedy, from thence to Carignan, and the next day to Sedan. Nothing material happened during our march; the army was very ſickly and in want of good ſhoes, for thoſe furniſhed by the contractors were ſo bad that in twenty-four hours they were uſeleſs: the ſoles were very little thicker than the upper leathers, and ſome of them had

had paper put between the ſoles to make them appear ſtrong.

'We halted three days at Sedan; here the men were ſupplied with every thing they had occaſion for, and their clothes were mended. Some of the regiments of the line had their depôts here and at Montmedy, and thoſe who wanted either coats, waiſtcoats, &c. got them. Some of the National guards had alſo their depôts at the ſame place. We left Sedan in a tolerable good condition, but the defect of bad ſhoes could not be ſupplied. The march of the army from Sedan will never be eraſed from my memory.—We had, during the whole of our progreſs, to proceed along a road that was half a leg deep in mud; the greater part of the men carried their ſhoes in their hands, the women waded through, with their petticoats ſliding on the mud; and all this they endured without a murmur. I perceived ſeveral waggons loaded with men, and as it was againſt orders, I enquired if they were ſick; they anſwered they were not, but, by way of apology for a breach of orders, they ſhewed me their feet covered with blood from the ſharpneſs of the pavement. I had only to comfort them, in the beſt manner I was able, with the hopes of having ſoon more ſhoes from Paris, and of finding better roads from Mezieres to Rocroy. This march was the ſevereſt the army made: independent of the badneſs of the road, it rained inceſſantly the firſt day, and the wind was in our faces. The diſtreſs of the poor women is not to be deſcribed: their hearts were almoſt broken, their ſufferings was painted in their countenances; the men were ſilent and ſullen; many quitted their corps and went by the fields and bye-roads, and there was no venturing to ſay a word to them. Every one, in ſhort, got as well as he could to his reſpective cantonment.'

Eſſays on the following Intereſting Subjects: viz. 1. Government; 2. Revolutions; 3. The Britiſh Conſtitution; 4. Kingly Government; 5. Parliamentary Repreſentation and Reform; 6. Liberty and Equality; 7. Taxation; and, 8. The preſent War, and the ſtagnation of Credit as connected with it. By John Young, D. D. Miniſter of the Goſpel at Hawick. 4th edition.

IT would lead us into too wide a field, were we to analyze the ſeveral Eſſays contained in this volume. We ſhall therefore endeavour to give ſuch extracts from them as appear to us to be fitteſt for enabling our readers to form a judgment of the author's manner of writing; earneſtly recommending, at the ſame time, a peruſal of the whole, which, we can confidently ſay, will amply repay the time given to it.

In his *firſt Eſſay*, 'on Government,' p. 12. (we quote always from the 4th edition) Dr Young ſays, 'In this enlightened age, few will call in queſtion the truth of that important maxim, that *all power and authority are radically in the people.* I hope few will ever diſpute it in time to come. Every people or nation has an undoubted right to chooſe and erect what form of Government they find moſt convenient; and to truſt the adminiſtration of it in what hands they pleaſe: and in this right every individual has his ſhare. But from this maxim, if not rightly underſtood, we may draw concluſions which the premiſes will not bear;—concluſions which neither conſiſt with truth, nor with the peace and well-being of ſociety. A few of them may be pointed out:

1. It does not hence follow, that all Governments have actually been ſet up by the general voice of the people, or even with their univerſal conſent. Though, in point of theory, the people's right cannot be denied; yet it is plain, from what has been ſaid, that, in fact, this right has ſeldom been exerciſed, or even claimed, in the erection of any Government. In moſt nations of the world, the people never, to this day, dreamed that they had ſuch a right; and how ſhould they exerciſe it? Even where it has been exerciſed, it cannot be ſuppoſed that a whole nation was ever unanimous in their choice. Some individuals would always have preferred a different form of Government, or would rather have employed other hands in the adminiſtration of it. But it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that this minority, becauſe they did not actively concur in erecting the Government, ſhould enjoy the benefit of its protection, without being obliged to ſubmit to its authority, or to contribute to its ſupport.

2. It does not follow, that it is moſt for the benefit of ſociety that the people ſhould retain the exerciſe of that power, or any conſiderable part of it, in their own hands. To govern a great nation muſt require talents, education, and experience, beyond what uſually falls to the lot of thoſe in the lower ranks of life, in the moſt enlightened nation of the world. Common people may ſpeculate about affairs of ſtate at their fire-ſides; but the weight

weight of Government is too heavy for their ſhoulders. Were our beſt country politician placed at the helm of public affairs, he would ſoon find himſelf unequal to the taſk. Neither would this be remedied by employing a great number of ſuch perſons in the buſineſs: as the diverſity of their opinions would add to the confuſion and embarraſſment. A man muſt ſerve an apprenticeſhip before he be qualified for any mechanical employment; and how ſhall one be qualified to govern nations without any inſtruction in the art? Is the ſcience of politics more ſimple, or more eaſily acquired than an ordinary handicraft? Or, is it eaſier to manage affairs of ſtate than to make a pair of ſhoes? Every man, ſurely, has a right to chooſe his own ſhoemaker; but will that man act wiſely who ſhall employ one for that purpoſe who never knew how to *briſtle a thread?* Yea, every man has a right, if he pleaſes, to make his own ſhoes; but are the rights of man violated by his wearing ſhoes of another man's making?—In like manner, though all power belongs radically to the people, their right is not violated by committing the actual exerciſe of their power into the hands of a few; and the ſooner the body of the people diveſt themſelves of that power, if it is entruſted in proper hands, the better.'

Eſſay 2. On Revolutions, the author obſerves, 'As no wiſe man will begin to build a houſe, till he firſt ſit down and count the coſt; ſo no wiſe people will attempt to overturn their Government, till they have ſeriouſly weighed the conſequences; and have at leaſt a probability, that the cure will not be worſe than the diſeaſe. No tyrant will ſubmit to his depoſition without reſiſtance, if reſiſtance is in his power. If the people ſhould fail in their attempts to diſplace him, they do but rivet their own chains, and embolden him to be more tyrannical. How many inſtances of this does hiſtory furniſh? And though they ſhould, at laſt, be ſucceſsful in the ſtruggle, how much blood and treaſure muſt be expended, and what accumulated calamities muſt be ſuffered, before the end can be gained? The Dutch provinces were not emancipated, till after a war of forty years; in which millions of lives were loſt, and many millions of money. They often ſuffered miſeries, during the conteſt, that we cannot ſee human nature ſupporting without aſtoniſhment. All this, no doubt, redounded to their honour, when, at laſt, their lion emerged free. But would they not have been arrant fools, if they had expoſed themſelves to all this for no cauſe, or on account of ſome trifling inconvenience? Surely, before we bring ourſelves into ſuch a ſituation, we ſhould ſeriouſly conſider, whether any evils we ſuffer, are equal to thoſe to which we would expoſe ourſelves? Or whether that which we ſeek after is of ſuch importance, as, on its account, to put in hazard at once what we enjoy, and what we may ſuffer?'

Eſſay 3. On the Britiſh Conſtitution.—In enumerating ſome of the advantages it poſſeſſes, he ſays 'Every man knows, that in Britain, the legiſlative authority, or the power of making laws, is lodged in the three Eſtates—King, Lords, and Commons. But all the three have not the ſame powers in this reſpect. The King can propoſe no laws, nor bring any bill into either Houſe of Parliament, except for the reverſals of attainder. Nay, if any perſon, while a bill was under conſideration, ſhould but inſinuate how the King would wiſh the debate to iſſue, it would be conſidered as a breach of privilege: and the bill would be rejected. The King's judgement is never aſked, nor can it be given, concerning any law, till it has paſt both Houſes. And thus, all his concern in the legiſlation is reduced to a mere negative. Another difference is, that every money-bill muſt not only originate in the Houſe of Commons, but muſt receive all its form in that Houſe. Even the ſmalleſt alteration made in it by the Lords would cauſe the whole to be ſet aſide; though it went only to rectify a grammatical miſtake. Thus, in regard to all taxes, or burdens that can be laid upon the people, the power of the Lords is alſo reduced to a negative. The people of Britain can only be taxed by their own repreſentatives. No law can paſs or become binding upon the ſubject, till it has a majority for it; firſt in one Houſe, and then in the other; and laſt of all, it muſt receive the royal aſſent.'

Speaking of the Houſe of Lords, 'The Houſe of Lords has, by ſome who affect popularity, been conſidered as a grievance. But, inſtead of being ſo, it is both the ornament and the bulwark of the Conſtitution. On the one hand, it has always been by the interpoſition of the Peers, or greater Barons, that the power of the Crown has been reſtrained, when a Prince of an arbitrary diſpoſition was in danger of enſlaving the people; as in the days of King John, of Henry III. and others. On the other hand, as often as

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the Commons have attempted to encroach upon the royal prerogative, and ſubject the Crown to their will, the Lords have interpoſed to prevent it. One remarkable inſtance of this took place in the beginning of the preſent century: when the Commons, by the expedient of tacking any favourite meaſure, which they found diſagreeable to the Crown, to a money-bill, thought to oblige the King to paſs what laws they pleaſed—the Peers effectually defeated that dangerous ſcheme, by making it a ſtanding rule of their Houſe, never to paſs any bill of another nature, that is tacked to a money-bill. When the long Parliament aboliſhed the Houſe of Peers, the natural conſequence was, firſt the total abolition of royalty, and then the deſtruction of the power of the Commons, and the rights of the people, —and the ſubjection of the whole nation to the deſpotiſm of an uſurper.——If ever another attempt ſhould be made to exclude that Houſe from its ſhare in the legiſlative authority, ſimilar conſequences muſt needs follow.'

Eſſay 4. With regard to Kingly Government, the following obſervations occur:—'Again we are told, that 'Kings are very expenſive things. This nation pays no leſs than a million yearly to a man, for nothing but what any cobler might do as well: and all this might be ſaved by ſending over him and his family to Germany.'——They, who ſpeak in this manner, neither know what they ſay, nor whereof they affirm. 1. That million of money, which is called the *Civil Liſt*, does not all go to the maintenance of the King's family. From it are paid all the ſalaries of the judges, the officers of ſtate, and officers of the houſehold; all the expence incurred either by the reſidence of foreign ambaſſadors at our Court, or for maintaining our ambaſſadors abroad;—beſides penſions, ſecret ſervice money; and, in a word, the whole expence of the civil Government. Whatever money is laid out by Adminiſtration, it muſt be taken from this ſum, unleſs it is otherwiſe expreſsly provided for by Parliament; as well as what goes to the maintenance of the King's family. It muſt, therefore, be very ignorant, or very wicked, in men to cry out of all this expence as incurred by the royal family; and then to cry out of penſions and ſalaries to the ſervants of Government, as if all theſe were diſtinct things, when they are all included in this one. The buſineſs of the nation muſt be done: no man is obliged to ſerve her for nought: nay, it is highly reaſonable that her ſervants, like thoſe of private men, be allowed wages, not only in proportion to the weight of their work, but likewiſe to the dignity of their employer, and to the riſk and expence of fitting themſelves for ſituations that are precarious when obtained, and cannot be filled without conſiderable talents and accompliſhments; beſides they muſt be enabled to ſupport a degree of ſplendor proportioned to their rank; otherwiſe both themſelves and their offices will fall into contempt. And if this is done, though all the royal family were ſent to Botany Bay, it would be comparatively a ſmall part of this begrudged ſum that the nation would ſave by that means.'

Eſſay 5. In this eſſay on Parliamentary repreſentation and reform, we find the following remark: 'Suppoſe the nation, as it uſually is, divided into two parties; and, for diſtinction's ſake, let Mr Pitt be at the head of one party, and Mr Fox at the head of the other. Of the hundred primary aſſemblies, conſiſting of a hundred active citizens each, fifty one chooſe electors of Mr Pitt's faction, by a majority of ſixty to forty, at a medium. It is plain, that among all theſe, there are in Mr Pitt's intereſt, *three thouſand and forty* active citizens, and *two thouſand and forty* in that of Mr Fox. The other *forty-nine* aſſemblies chooſe electors of Mr Fox's party, by a majority of *eighty* to *twenty*, one with another: here there muſt be *three thouſand nine hundred and twenty* citizens in favours of Mr Fox, and only *nine hundred* and *eighty* for Mr Pitt.—Thus, in the whole county, Mr Fox has *five thouſand nine hundred and ſixty* on his ſide, while Mr Pitt has only *four thouſand and forty*: yet the election is carried in Mr Pitt's favours, by *fifty-one* againſt *forty-nine*. Thus almoſt three fifths of the active citizens are really againſt the perſon who is choſen to repreſent them. The diſproportion might be much greater: It is even poſſible, that 2,601 might carry the election againſt 7,339. But, among us, whoever the electors be, we are ſure that their repreſentatives are choſen by the majority of them.

'Experience ſhews, that we who have no vote in chooſing members of Parliament, ſuffer no inconvenience on that account; and we may be well aſſured, that if we could obtain a vote, it would be of no ſolid advantage to us. The town of Jedburgh has a vote, and the town of Hawick has none. Are the people of Hawick ſubject to any oppreſſive laws, from which they

they of Jedburgh are free? Are trade, manufactures, or any useful improvement in a more flourishing state *there* than *here?* Or what have we to complain of, that does not lie equally heavy upon *them?* On the contrary, is it not manifest, through all Britain, that those towns that have no concern in elections, have risen to opulence, and are rising apace, while many of our Parliament-boroughs are lolling in indolence, strutting in pride, and sinking into insignificance? Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, Paisley, permit me to add, Hawick, and Galashiels, are instances of the former: instances of the latter are too common to require specification. Perhaps, other causes may concur, in producing this effect; but, I am persuaded, it is not a little furthered by the exemption of those towns from the hurry and bustle, the riot and dissipation, the corruption, perjury, and chicanery, that too frequently attend elections. Should we, in this town, for instance, ever obtain a vote in elections, it could not better our condition. We might indeed have an opportunity of spending a week or two, once in seven years, in drunkenness and debauchery, without much expence to ourselves. We might have canvassing and cajoling, and swearing and bribing, among us, as our neighbours have, on every such occasion. Perhaps we might now and then have the pleasure of seeing our magistrates degraded, our privileges suspended, and commissioners appointed, by a court of justice, to manage our public funds for seven years; as a punishment for our corruption. Our people, who now quietly mind their own business, and by honest industry make a decent provision for their families, would acquire habits of idleness and vice. Our trade and manufactures would decline apace; and we would soon be remarkable for nothing but poverty and pride. Unless we really wish for such a change, we had much better content ourselves as we are.'

On the subjects of the three remaining Essays, the reader will find much just reasoning and pertinent remark, but our limits do not admit of entering upon them. Before dismissing this article, it may be proper to notice, that Dr Young addresses himself, in many places, particularly to the society of Antiburgher seceders, and proves to them, 'that his doctrines are sanctioned by the solemn league and covenant. He also, on many occasions, supports his arguments from Scripture History.

The Looker-on: a Periodical Paper By the Rev. Simon Olive-branch. 2 vols. 12mo. *Evans.*

WE give the following, now, as a small specimen of the Work, but shall occasionaly present our readers with more extracts:

PROJECT FOR A COMMON-WEALTH OF WOMEN.

'WHEN I reflect upon the great influence which the characters of women have upon the lives and conduct of men; that our constitutions are determined, in a great measure, at our births; that our infancy is moulded by their methods and maxims; that the first tendencies of our minds depend chiefly upon the direction they give to them; and that it is in a great measure the pride and emulation of our youth to gain their commendation and regard; I cannot think I have chosen my part ill, in determining to dedicate to them a great portion of my labours. The scheme of education is usually first considered in every endeavour to reform the manners of an age; but I look upon this as only watering the root of the trees; while such labours as have in view the improvement of the female world, reach to the very nature and condition of the soil itself, and render it more kindly and productive.

What led me to this subject, was an account I received, a day or two ago, from a correspondent in town, who is always on the watch for any sudden growth of idle opinions that have novelty enough to seduce, and speciousness enough to betray. He tells me of a claim just set up by some pretty theorists, about the *rights of women*. Now the worst of it is, that these rights of women involve a question of competency very difficult to adjust: for, suppose they prove ever so plainly, that the order of things has been shamefully reversed, and that nature designed that men should preside at the tea-table, regulate the household, and rule the nursery; while all the offices of state, and business of commerce, should pass into the hands of the ladies; yet it would be impossible for them to make unreasonable men come into these suitable arrangements, till they could acquire strength enough to strip us of our usurpations, confirmed to us by such long prescription, and such ancient prejudices.

As if, however, a violence of this nature was actually intended us, I find some very spirited lamentations, in a treatise that was handed about at our female society a few days ago, on the pernicious neglect

of all muſcular exerciſes at our female boarding-ſchools; ſo that it is plain how little the fair author agrees with Monſ. Rouſſeau on that head, who thinks 'that the empire of woman is the empire of ſoftneſs, of addreſs, of complacency; —her commands are careſſes; her menaces are tears.'

In this clamour about rights, my friend, the Projector, has contrived to make himſelf heard, and is actually on the point of finiſhing the draught of a new ſyſtem of female education, on a baſis of juſtice, nature, and truth. He has favoured me with an abridgement of his plan, which I read at the laſt meeting of our ſociety, till my neighbour Blunt, and ſome of our married men of the old ſchool, began to draw in their horns; and Mr Barnaby the church-warden gave the table ſuch a reſolute blow, that the echo was raiſed, three tumblers were ſhattered, and a general ſhock was given, of ſo unuſual a violence in our ſociety, that it ſeemed like an earthquake, or the return of chaos; and my curate could not cloſe his mouth upon a very fine Colcheſter oyſter, for the ſpace of half a minute.

My friend the Projector lays down a regular courſe of diſcipline for the week, in which nothing ſeems neglected, that can fit his fair ſtudents to ſhine in the civil, eccleſiaſtical, or military departments.

Monday.—In the morning, being all equipped in buff jackets for the occaſion, they will take their leſſons in fencing, to bring their muſcles into play after the repoſe of Sunday. The forenoon will be employed in their different ſtudies, according to their different deſtinations. Some will be exerciſed in logic and polemic divinity; ſome will be lectured in litigation and forenſic oratory; and others will be inſtructed in fortification and gunnery. The evening will be dedicated to athletic exerciſes, and games, among which the Pyrric dance muſt never be omitted, in which, according to ancient cuſtom, the young ladies will be armed with ſwords of box.

Tueſday.—This day is to be devoted to polite arts: there will be models in each kind exhibited for the direction of their reſpective talents and geniuſes; care being taken to ſelect ſuch as are calculated to fill their conceptions with the ſublime and noble. A Hercules, or Gladiator, are to be preferred to a Venus or a Niobe; and the ſoft graces of a Titian, or a Guido, muſt give place to the bolder deſigns of a Michael Angelo, or Salvator Roſa. So, in muſic, thoſe compoſitions which inſpire grand and lofty ideas will exclude ſuch as ſoothe and enervate; and a march, or an Indian war-ſong, will be eſteemed above any paſtoral or melting ſtrains whatever. To blow the horn will be conſidered as a firſt-rate accompliſhment in this branch.

Wedneſday.—Mathematics, algebraic queſtions, and chemiſtry, ſhall be the objects of this day. In the proſecution of the firſt, their ambition ſhall always be pointed towards the quadrature of the circle, and the diſcovery of perpetual motion. By the energies of their minds alſo, we may poſſibly come at the ſolution of that queſtion which ſo puzzled the monks ſome ages ago; namely, how many ſquare inches in the regions below, might ſuffice for all the ſouls that were there lodged, ſo as for each ghoſt to have elbow-room? By their efforts in chemiſtry, we ſhall not deſpair of arriving at the knowledge of the philoſopher's ſtone, and the ingredients of Medea's kettle.

Thurſday.—Claſſical reading will take its turn this day, in which, it muſt be remembered, the greateſt female names of antiquity are to be conſtantly held up to view, ſuch as Semiramis, Sheba, Thaleſtris, Penthefilea, and Camilla; the contemplation of which will give them the ſpirit of ancient hardiehood, and teach them their own ſtrength. That they may not be ſtrangers to the capabilities of their own minds, they muſt be brought acquainted with the names of Sappho, Erinna, Demophila, Cleobulina, Corinna, Teleſilla, Aſpaſia, Laſthemia, Axiothea, Hipparchia, Cornelia, Sempronia, Polla, Argentaria, Cornificia, and Sulpitia.

Friday.—This day will be divided between poetry, oratory, and the polite languages. In poetry, the lyric will be preferred, for its fire and irregularity; unleſs, perhaps, the feminine verſe, which conſiſts of thirteen ſyllables, be judged more favourable to female volubility, which it would be the object of this inſtitution to promote. Thus has Mr Pope thought proper to make Camilla 'fly o'er th' unbending corn,' with a longer train of ſyllables than an ordinary perſon, to give dignity to her ſtride, and ſpring to her activity. Their principal ſubjects will be choſen in a view to the terrible and ſublime; ſuch as, the burning of Perſepolis, the labours of Hercules, the diſcovery of Achilles, the murder of Orpheus, the ſpells of Medea.—In oratory, the vehemence of Demoſthenes will be chiefly com-

commendable, into which they may throw as much of the ſpleen of the ſatiriſt as they pleaſe; taking care always to be ſufficiently long; for which reaſon, we ſhall recommend to their imitation thoſe Britiſh ſenators only who can perſiſt for four hours together. The living languages will be eminently uſeful to our fair diſciples, in exerciſing their organs ſo variouſly, that the moſt rattling and tremendous words will give them no pain in the utterance; and being thus enabled to multiply, ſound, and ring changes on the ſame idea, they may fill up every interval of converſation, to the entire excluſion of male impertinence.

Saturday—muſt be left whole for political enquiry: the conduct of perſons in power will be rigorouſly canvaſſed; and ſuch as have brought the nation to the brink of ruin ſhall be burned or beheaded in effigy. A rigid diſcipline ſhall be maintained to-day; and ſomething will be ſaved to the inſtitution in the banyan beverage of black broth and onions.

Sunday.—Devout exerciſes will conſtitute the buſineſs of to-day: two by two they ſhall march to church twice a-day, ſuffering their lines to be broken by no Sunday cavaliers; nobly aſſerting the wall, as the moſt powerful, and not claiming it as the weakeſt. In the evening, their ardour will be called forth on diſputed points; in the courſe of which, if any quarrel take place, the deciſion of it will be poſtponed to Monday morning.

My friend had ſaid a great deal more on each day's employment; but the limits of my paper oblige me to content myſelf with mentioning only the moſt remarkable particulars. He dwells much on the neceſſity of making an entire alteration of their dreſs, which he wiſhes to be rendered as expedite as poſſible, and compatible with the fulleſt play of their muſcles and proportions; and thoſe who are deſtined to military lives are to be arrayed like the '*florentes ære catervæ*,' or brazen troops of Camilla. In the article of food, the firmeſt aliments, and thoſe which throw in the greateſt nouriſhment, ſhould in all caſes be preferred: and according to him, the morning, noon, and evening repaſt, ſhould all conſiſt of ſolid meat, or marrow puddings, diluted with home-brewed ale, or ſtout October.

Tea is entirely baniſhed from his ideal republic, as only fit to pleaſe the maſculine effeminacy of male houſe-wives. He makes it a great point, that their games ſhould be the moſt athletic and robuſt; ſuch as wreſtling, coits, cricket, hop-ſcotch, and Hunt the devil to Highgate.

Whether our Projector will ever bring this laudable plan to bear, is yet a doubt with me, notwithſtanding the fondneſs of the age for novelties and inverſions. I am ſure, however, my friend will put forth all his might, in a cauſe which he has ſo much at heart.'

Britiſh Synonymy; or, an Attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar converſation. By Heſter Lynch Piozzi. 8vo. 2 vols. 12s. boards. *Robinſons*.—The following is a ſpecimen of this performance:

AFFECTION, PASSION, TENDERNESS, FONDNESS, LOVE.

'The firſt four of theſe words, then, ſo commonly, ſo conſtantly in uſe, are, although ſimilar, certainly not ſynonymous; and the laſt, which always ought, and I hope often does comprehend them all, is not ſeldom ſubſtituted in place of its own component parts; for ſuch are all thoſe that precede it. Foreigners, however, will recollect, that the firſt of theſe words is uſually adapted to that regard which is conſequent on ties of blood; that the ſecond naturally and neceſſarily preſuppoſes and implies difference of ſex; while the reſt, without impropriety, may be attributed to friendſhip, or beſtowed on babes. I have before me the definition of *Fondneſs*, given into my hands many years ago by a moſt eminent logician, though Dr Johnſon never did acquieſce in it.

'*Fondneſs*,' ſays the Definer, 'is the haſty and injudicious determination of the will towards promoting the preſent gratification of ſome particular object.'

'*Fondneſs*,' ſaid Dr Johnſon, 'is rather the haſty and injudicious attribution of excellence, ſomewhat beyond the power of attainment, to the object of our affection.'

'Both theſe definitions may poſſibly be included in *Fondneſs*; my own idea of the whole may be found in the following example:

'Amintor and Aſpaſia are models of true *Love*: 'tis now ſeven years ſince their mutual *Paſſion* was ſanctified by marriage; and ſo little is the lady's *Affection* diminiſhed, that ſhe ſate up nine nights ſucceſſively, laſt winter, by her huſband's bed-ſide, when he had on him a malignant fever that *frighted* relations, friends, and ſervants, all away. Nor can any one alledge, that her *Tenderneſs* is ill repaid, while we ſee him gaze upon her features with that *Fondneſs* which is capable of creating charms for itſelf to admire, and liſten to her talk with a fervour of admiration ſcarce due to the moſt brilliant genius.

'For the reſt, 'tis my opinion, that men love, for the moſt part, with warmer *Paſſion* than women do—at leaſt than Engliſh women, and with more tranſitory *Fondneſs* mingled with that paſſion: while 'tis natural for fe-

males to feel a ſofter *Tenderneſs*; and when their *Affections* are completely gained, they are found to be more durable.'

GESTICULATION, ACCENT, EMPHASIS; ENERGY; ACTION IN DISCOURSE; POSTURE AND ATTITUDE EXPRESSIVE OF SENTIMENT.

'THE great difference here ſeems beſtowed by the words on their places, or rather by the places indeed upon the words. We call that *Action* on a theatre, which is *Geſticulation* in a room; and juſtly: for, on the ſtage, men's paſſions are applied to, whilſt converſation, in our old country, is compoſed of argument or ſuperficial chat, concerning facts not eaſily illuſtrated by attitude or geſture. There is a notion got among us, of late years, however, that pulpit eloquence may be enforced by theatrical manners. This comes over, I believe, with travellers from the continent, where pleaſure and duty alike make application to thoſe paſſions by which they deſire, and are content to be guided. In their inſtructors, therefore, thoſe violent contorſions of the body, with loud *Emphaſis*, and piercing accent of the voice, are not unwiſely approved, which would excite no paſſion in *us* except contempt, and no *Action* except honeſt laughter *I believe*: Nor would an Italian audience look gravely on, to ſee a preacher of their own reciting a tranſlated ſermon upon Gentleneſs, by Blair perhaps —with his accuſtomed violence of *Energy*, and ſudden changes of *Poſture*, as if expreſſive of *Sentiment*, where the ſentiments are ſuch as attitude cannot expreſs; becauſe, to every ſpectator of every nation, *Acting* is ſuperfluous to argument, and renders regular diſcourſe ridiculous. There is a national rhetoric which has its due force with its own countrymen, but can perſuade and delight only in its own circle, and within its preſcribed boundaries. Our great Lord Chatham would never have gained a cauſe in the Venetian Courts of Judicature by *his* oratory, I believe; nor would un'Avocato di Venizia riſe by *his* eloquence in our Houſe of Commons. When Pere Bourdaloue was requeſted to preach a Good-Friday ſermon in a friend's church, they thought him late in coming to the veſtry, and calling at his apartments, which were cloſe by, ſurpriſed the good old prieſt, at ſeventy-ſix years of age, dancing round the room in his night-cap to the tune of his own violin. 'Oh! are you come to fetch me?' ſaid he, 'I am ready—but having faſted on this ſolemn occaſion pretty rigorouſly, I felt ſo low and faint to-day, that without this little aſſiſtance to nature, I could ſcarce have gone through the duty.' Our ſtory ends by ſaying, that he went immediately, and pronounced a ſermon ſo very paſſionate and pathetic, that ſeveral people were carried out in fits, and no one remained unaffected by his powers.

'Would ſuch a method of heating up thoſe powers ſuit *any countryman*, *however*, but a Frenchman?

An Eſſay on the beſt Means of providing Employment for the People. To which was adjudged the prize propoſed by the Royal Iriſh Academy for the beſt diſſertation on that ſubject. By Samuel Crumpe, of Limerick, M. D. M. R. I. A. 8vo 6s. boards. *Robinſons*.

Dr C. takes occaſion, in the courſe of this inquiry, to mention the eſtabliſhment of poor-rates; and he does not heſitate to call it 'a premium to idleneſs, which ſupplies with food, clothing, and medicine, the indolent wretch who will not work at all, and which levies ſuch ſupplies on the induſtry of his laborious neighbours.' He ſtrengthens his opinion on this head by that of Dr Davenant, who aſſerted, 'that the poor rates of England will ultimately ruin her manufactures;' and who calculated, that thoſe who ſubſiſted on thoſe rates in his time amounted 'to one million two hundred thouſand, of whom at leaſt one half would have purſued the paths of induſtry and labour, if not ſeduced from them by the proſpect of indolent ſubſiſtence on pariſh charity.' This is undoubtedly an immenſe weight on the country; and it well becomes the Government ſeriouſly to conſider, whether it be morally neceſſary, that almoſt a ſixth part of the whole population of England ſhould live in idleneſs, and be ſupported by a rent-charge on the induſtry of the remainder. The blind, the aged, the infirm, and the diſabled, muſt neceſſarily be maintained: but might not means be deviſed for making them contribute, during the period of their health and ſtrength, to a fund on which they ſhould afterward depend for ſupport? In that caſe, they could not be ſaid, in the days of their infirmity, to be eating the bread of idleneſs, nor to be a dead weight on induſtry, but to be living on the ſtore which they had ſaved out of their earnings. The infant poor would then be the only real burden on the public; and a virtuous education would enable them to repay, with intereſt, whatever might have been expended on them during their tender years.'

He farther obſerves, that every nation, as well as every individual, has a peculiar character, which, when once formed, is not eaſily changed; if it happens to be marked by indolence, or by diſſipation, &c. the legiſlature cannot poſſibly reform it at once; it cannot force its ſubjects to induſtry: but it may indirectly encourage them to it, by checking ſuch practices as are detrimental to its progreſs, and by removing as many temptations to idleneſs as may be practicable. Idleneſs leads to drunkenneſs, and drunkenneſs to every ſpecies of vice. To counteract them, Dr C. would have the legiſlature lower the duty on malt, increaſe that on ſpirits, and eſtabliſh a good ſyſtem of national education for training up youth in habits of induſtry, and for giving to the

the public mind ſuch a bias as it has received in Holland, where it is unfaſhionable for a man not to be employed in ſome ſpecies of buſineſs. To do this, he ſays, it is neceſſary that all impediments to induſtry ſhould be removed; and among theſe he enumerates *injudicious taxes*, *corporations*, and *excluſive trading companies*. To each of theſe heads he gives a ſeparate conſideration; treating the ſubject with ability equalled only by the boldneſs with which he attacks the formidable bodies intereſted in maintaining, as he contends, ſo many obſtructions to induſtry.

Nenia Britannica; or, a Sepulchral Hiſtory of Great Britain, from the earlieſt period to its general converſion to Chriſtianity. By the Rev. James Douglas, F. A. S. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Folio 3l. 13s. 6d. boards. *White.*—The author obſerves, that all nations deriving their origin apparently from one common ſtock, have uſed, in many reſpects, the ſame funeral cuſtoms; but the progreſs of ſociety having evidently produced many ſpecific diſtinctions, they may be methodically arranged, and the identity of a people recognized. The chief pleaſure which I derive, ſays he, from the accumulation of theſe facts, with their comparative features, is from the hope, that they may eſtabliſh a ground for ſucceeding enquiries concerning the ancient inhabitants of this iſland, and of their proving an uſeful reference to the accurate hiſtorian in the illuſtration of his pages.

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'With thee have I delighted ſtill to rove
At morn, at eve, in twilight, and at noon,
Long as ſweet Summer laſted. Chiefly then
When tufts of primroſe ſmil'd upon the bank,
Gracing the verge of ſome tranſlucent ſtream,
Or graſſy lake, whoſe mirror their ſoft flow'rs
Reflected ſofter to the loit'rer's eye.
Or when the ſtrawberry with ruddy cheek
Provok'd the finger to be plucking ſtill,
When fragrant honey-ſuckle his ſweet flow'r
Along the hedge-row ſcatter'd, and the breeze
Of ev'ning freely his perfume diſpens'd;
When bloſſom'd clover, or the martial bean,
The hay-rick newly built, or bitter hop
Emitting from the oaſt a grateful ſteam,
Fill'd all the vale with odours. Arm in arm
Have we the dews of ev'ning often met,
And the pale ray of the September moon,
What time aſcending with diſcolour'd cheek
She peer'd above the cloud, or highland wood,
And ſilently improving as ſhe roſe
Hung o'er the faded landſcape full of light;
A glorious lamp to cheer a boundleſs hall
Floating acroſs the living dome of Heav'n,
Suſpended upon nothing.'

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The fairy nymph of ſhadowy kind,
That oft derides the winter's roar:
I heard her laſh from rock to rock,
With ſhrill repeating ſolemn ſhock;
I met her in the twilight's ſhade
As flitting o'er my penſive glade;
O'er yonder tepid lake ſhe flew,
Her mantle gemm'd with ſilver dew;
The burſting note ſwept through the ſky
As the young vallies paſs'd the ſigh:
In accents varied as the paſſions change,
The nymph, wild Echo, ſweeps the hallow'd range.'

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POETRY.

A SCOTS SONG.

Tune—*An thou wert my ain thing.*

O THOU, whate'er I with below
To make me bleſt, come weel, come woe,
Wert thou but mine, ſweet ———, O
How dearly wou'd I lo'e thee.

Buith happy then in Fortune's gift,
Nae twa ſo bleſt beneath the lift,
We'll tentie through the warld ſhift,
Blythe, canſie, and contented.

In ſome ſequeſter'd ſweet retreat,
Wi' Nature's ſimple beauties neat,
We'll eare, and age, and envy cheat,
And gar the time gae dancing.

The morn ſhall riſe to mirth and glee,
To pe'ce the evening cloſe its e'e,
And ilka day be jubilee,
Ilk' after night be ſweeter.

Thus ſlide awa' the honied hour,
Till a' the bloom of youth be o'er;
Nor then our love ſhall loſe its power,
But ſtill be more endearing,

To friendſhip then 'twill be reſin'd,
(Chaſte emanation o' the mind!)
And a' its droſs be left behind,
And heaven alane remaining.

Then mony a tender kindly tie
Will wake the grateful memory
O' joys that flew in youth-hood by,
Be warldly cares untainted.

And then, I hope, when a' is done,
We'd calmly cloſe the happy ſcene;
The knell that breaks our heart be ane,
Nor ken the pain of parting.

CHORUS.

An thou wert mine ain thing,
I wad lo'e thee, I wad lo'e thee;
An thou wert mine ain thing,
How dearly wad I lo'e thee!

ANACREON ODE II, (*Tranſlated*)

OF WOMAN.

NATURE, to every creature kind,
To each their proper arms aſſign'd:
Horns to the Bull, hoofs to the Steed;
To Hares gave heels of winged ſpeed.
She to the Lion did bequeath
The yawning terrors of his teeth;
Gave Fiſh to ſwim, and Birds to fly,
And Man with valour did ſupply.
For Women—ſhe had no ſuch arms.
What gave ſhe them?——All *Beauty's* charms!
Theſe, inſtead of ſpear and ſhield;
Theſe, invincible, they wield,
Theſe, the triumphant Fair diſplay,
And valour, fire, and ſword, give way.

ODE TO MY BELOVED DAUGHTER,

(*Written on her Birth-Day, Oct.* 1, 1791.)

BY MRS ROBINSON.

'TIS not an April-day,
Nor roſy Summer's burning hour,
Nor Ev'ning's ſinking ray,
That gilds rich Autumn's yellow bow'r,
Alone that fades away!
Life, is a variegated, tedious ſpan,
A ſad and toilſome road; the weary trav'ler, Man!

'Tis not the baſe alone
That wander through a deſart drear,
Where ſorrow's plaintive tone
Calls Echo from her cell to hear
The ſoul-ſubduing moan;
In haunts, where virtue lives retir'd, we ſee
The agonizing wounds of hopleſs miſery!

'Tis not in Titles vain,
Or yet in coſtly trappings rare,
Or Courts where Monarchs reign,
Or Sceptre, Crown, or regal Chair,
To quell the throb of pain;
The balmy hour of reſt alone, we find,
Springs from that ſacred ſource, Integrity of Mind!

Pow'r cannot give us health,
Or lengthen out our breathing day!
Nor all the ſtores of wealth
The ſting of conſcience chaſe away!
Time ſeals each charm by ſtealth,
And ſpite of all, that Wiſdom can deviſe,
Still through the vale of Death our dreary path-way lies!

Mark how the Seaſons go!
Spring paſſes by, in lively green,
Then Summer's trappings glow,
Then Autumn's tawny veſt is ſeen;
Then Winter's lock of ſnow!
With true Philoſophy, each change explore,
Read Nature's page divine, and mock the Pedant's lore.

Life's race prepar'd to run,
We wake to Youth's exulting glee;
Alas! how ſoon 'tis done?
We fall like bloſſoms from the tree,
Yet ripe, by Reaſon's ſun;
The cheriſh'd fruit in Winter's gloom ſhall be
An earneſt bright and fair—of Immortality!

Sweet comfort of my days,
While yet in youth's ecſtatic prime;
Illum'd by Virtue's rays,
Thy hand ſhall ſnatch from paſſing time
A wreath, that ne'er decays!
That when cold age ſhall ſhrink from worldly cares,
A crown of conſcious peace may deck thy ſilver hairs!

We are but busy ants:
We toil through Summer's vivid glow
To hoard for Winter's wants;
Our brightest prospects fraught with woe,
And thorny all our haunts!
Then let it be the child of Wisdom's plan,
To make his little hour as chearful as he can!

The Being we adore,
Bids all the face of Nature smile!
The wisest can no more
Than view it, and revere the while!
Then let us not explore
Things hidden in the mysteries of fate;
Man should rely on Heav'n, nor murmur at his state!

Thou art more dear to *me*,
Than sight, or sense, or vital air!
For every day I see,
Presents thee with the morn, more fair!
Rich pearl, in life's rude sea!
Oh! may thy mental graces still impart
The balm that soothes to rest a mother's trembling heart!

Still may revolving years
Expand the virtues of thy mind!
And may affliction's tears
Thy peaceful pillow never find;
Nor fruitless hopes—nor fears,
May no keen pangs thy halcyon bow'r invade,
But every thought be bliss, 'till thy *last hour shall fade!*

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

IN journeys nothing so befits a man
As gentle pace upon a double horse,
'While fair and conjugal discourse as sugar
Makes the hard way sweet and delectable.'
But when the huntsman's horn blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the racer;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the courage,
Defend the brains with a hard favor'd cap,
In scarlet's bright array throw off from cover;
Let the new boot sit tightly on the calf,
Like the smooth wax: then dash thro' thick and thin
O'er fearful leaps; nor reck confounded falls,
Now swill'd with floods, now drench'd with soaking rains.
Set fast the teeth, and stretch the nostrils wide,
Hold hard the breath, and stick in both the spurs
Up to the rowel head!—On, on, you nobles,
Whose blood's deriv'd from fathers of scull-proof!
Fathers, that like so many frantic Nimrods,
Have in these parts from morn 'till eve knock'd up
Horse after horse, for lack of argument!
Dishonour not your pedigree; attest
That those, whom you call'd fathers, tutor'd you,
So tutor you your sons, grooms, whippers-in,
And teach them how to leap! And, you good yeomen,
While freedom's in the land, preserve the foxes,
Tho' we cut up the pastures: so we'll swear:
That you are worthy of your rack-rent farms,
For there is none of you so mean and base,
To mind the damage that we do your corn.
I see you stand like jockeys in your stirrups,
Straining upon the start; the game's in view,
Follow our spirit, and upon the chase
Cry—Talleho! England! and Fox-hunting!

HEN. V. iii. 1.

TO SOCIAL LOVE.

On receiving a Token of Gratitude.

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

BENIGNANT guest! descended from above,
The brightest gem of heav'n, sweet Social Love!
Of all the graces which adorn the heart,
Thou dost to man the greatest bliss impart;
To friendship thou art e'er a lasting zest,
A precious balm to soothe the woe-worn breast.
When ills on ills beset man's feeble frame,
What profits honour, wealth, pomp, pow'r, or fame?
If thou art absent, nought will e'er avail,
And grief in vain must tell her piteous tale.
But when beside the sickly couch thou art,
To pour sweet consolation o'er the heart,
Their strains the soul's disorder'd strings resume,
And hope and joy by turns the mind illume;
Whilst, heav'nly-born, chaste gratitude serene,
With rapture wand'ring o'er the pleasing scene,
Owns with unfeign'd delight thy sov'reign pow'r
To sooth the soul in misery's sad hour.
O! may'st thou dwell and be rever'd on earth
By man, as thou art wont to be above,
Till mighty Jove the everlasting birth
Shall crown with never-ending joy and Social Love!

HYMN TO THE GUILLOTINE.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

DAUGHTER of Liberty! whose knife
So busy chops the threads of life,
And frees from cumb'rous clay the spirit;
Ah! why alone shall Gallia feel
The beauties of thy pond'rous steel?
Why must not Britain mark thy merit?

Hark! 'tis the dungeon's groan I hear;
And lo, a squalid band appear,
With sallow cheek, and hollow eye!
Unwilling, lo, the neck they bend;
Yet, through thy pow'r, their terrors end,
And with their *heads* the sorrows fly.

O let us view thy lofty grace;
To Britons shew thy blushing face,
And bless Rebellion's life-tir'd train!
Joy to my soul! she's on her way,
Led by her *dearest* friends, Dismay,
Death, and the Devil, and Tom Paine!

THE

THE OLD SHEPHERD's DOG.

BY THE SAME.

THE old ſhepherd's dog, like his maſter, was grey,
His teeth all departed, and feeble his tongue;
Yet, where'er Corin went, he was follow'd by Tray,
Thus, happy though life, did they hobble along.

When fatigu'd, on the graſs the ſhepherd would lie,
For a nap in the ſun, 'midſt his ſlumbers ſo ſweet,
His faithful companion crawl'd conſtantly nigh,
Plac'd his head on his lap, or lay down at his feet.

When Winter was heard on the hill and the plain,
And torrents deſcended, and cold was the wind;
If Corin went forth 'mid the tempeſts and rain,
Tray ſcorn'd to be left in the chimney behind.

At length, in the ſtraw, Tray made his laſt bed.
For vain, againſt death, is the ſtouteſt endeavour,
To lick Corin's hand he rear's up his weak head,
Then fell back, cloſ'd his eyes, and, ah! cloſ'd them for ever.

Not long after Tray did the ſhepherd remain,
Who oft o'er his grave with true ſorrow would bend,
And, when dying, thus feebly was heard the poor ſwain,
'Oh, bury me, neighbours, beſide my old friend!'

INVITATION TO CYNTHIA.

BY THE SAME.

COME, Cynthia, to thy ſhepherd's vale,
Though tyrant Winter ſhade the ſcene;
The leafleſs grove has left his vale,
And ev'ry warbler mourns his reign.

Yet, what to *me* the howling wind?
Thy voice the linnet's ſong ſupplies;
Or what the cloud to *me*, who find
Eternal ſun-ſhine in thy eyes?

ARMING ACT.

Abſtract of an Act (17*th April* 1794,) *for encouraging and diſciplining ſuch corps, or companies of men as ſhall voluntarily enrol themſelves for the defence of their counties, towns, or coaſts, or for the general defence of the kingdom, during the preſent war.*

WHEREAS the utmoſt exertions are now requiſite for increaſing the military force in this kingdom, be it therefore enacted, &c. That any corps or companies of Volunteers who now are, or ſhall hereafter be formed, in any counties or towns in Great Britain, during the continuance of the preſent war, under officers having commiſſion from his Majeſty, or from the Lieutenants of counties, or others who may be ſpecially authorized by his Majeſty for that purpoſe, and who ſhall at any time, on being called upon by ſpecial direction of his Majeſty, in caſe of actual invaſion, or appearance of invaſion, voluntarily march out of their reſpective counties or towns, or ſhall voluntarily aſſemble within the ſame, to repel ſuch invaſion, or who ſhall voluntarily march on being called upon, in purſuance of an order from his Majeſty, or from the Lord Lieutenant, or Sheriff of the county, to act within the county, or the adjacent counties, for the ſuppreſſion of riots or tumults, ſhall, in ſuch caſes, be entitled to receive pay in ſuch manner, and at ſuch rates, as the officers and ſoldiers of his Majeſty's regular forces do now receive; and ſhall, during the time of their being continued in ſuch ſervice, and ſo receiving pay as above, be ſubject to military diſcipline as the reſt of his Majeſty's regular and militia troops: Provided always, That no officer or ſoldier of any Volunteer corps ſhall be liable to be tried or puniſhed by any court martial at any time, unleſs ſuch court martial be compoſed entirely of officers ſerving in Volunteer corps, formed as aforeſaid, ſuch court martial to be aſſembled by warrant under his Majeſty's ſign-manual, or by warrant from ſome general or other officer duly authorized to hold courts martial.

Section 2d regards the billetting of the non-commiſſioned officers.

By ſection 3d it is enacted, That if the officer commanding any ſuch corps or company as aforeſaid, ſhall diſcharge from ſuch corps or company any perſon who ſhall have been enliſted or enrolled as aforeſaid, and if ſuch perſon ſhall refuſe or neglect, on being required by ſuch commanding officer, to deliver up any arms, accoutrements, or cloathing, which ſhall have been entruſted to his cuſtody; every perſon ſo refuſing or neglecting, ſhall, on being convicted thereof before any juſtice of the peace of the county within which ſuch corps or company ſhall have been formed, forfeit and pay the ſum of ten pounds, to be levied by diſtreſs

treſs and ſale of the offender's goods and chattels, by warrant under the hand and ſeal of ſuch juſtice, rendering the overplus (if any) on demand, after deducting the charges of ſuch diſtreſs and ſale, to the perſon whoſe goods and chattels ſhall have been ſo diſtrained and ſold; and, for want of ſufficient diſtreſs, ſuch juſtice is hereby required to commit ſuch offender to the common gaol of the county, riding, or place, where the offence ſhall have been committed, for any time not exceeding one month; and the monies ariſing by ſuch penalty ſhall be paid to the treaſurer of the county, riding, or place, where ſuch offence ſhall have been committed, to be applied as part of the ſtock of ſuch county, riding, or place.

Section 4th enacts, That all commiſſioned officers of the ſaid corps, who ſhall be diſabled in actual ſervice, ſhall be entitled to half pay; and all non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers ſo diſabled to the benefit of Cheſea hoſpital; and the widows of commiſſioned officers killed in the ſervice, to a penſion for life.

By Section 5th, it is declared, that Volunteers ſhall not be liable to ſerve in the militia.

Section 6th declares, That this act ſhall have continuance during the preſent war, and no longer.

TRIAL OF MR HORNE TOOKE.

[IT will not be expected that we ſhall give an account, at large, of all the State Trials. From the account given of Hardy's, in our laſt number, our readers will be enabled to form ſome idea of the nature of theſe trials, and the law regarding the crime of High Treaſon. As Mr Tooke's indictment is much the ſame as that of Hardy, and the grounds of charge very ſimilar, we ſhall content ourſelves with giving only the outlines of the ſpeeches delivered on this trial.]

The Court met at 8 o'clock in the morning of Monday the 17th November. Mr Tooke was called to the bar, but afterwards removed to be near his Counſel, Meſſrs Erſkine and Gibbs. Monday and Tueſday, and part of Wedneſday were taken up by the Proſecutors, in ſtating the nature of the accuſation, examining witneſſes, &c. On Wedneſday Mr Erſkine began the priſoner's defence, after which, on Thurſday, the examination on the part of the priſoner began.

After the witneſſes had been examined, the Lord Preſident, previous to Mr Gibbs riſing to ſum up the evidence in defence, obſerved, to that Gentleman, that the Bench would be compelled to deem any thing, that might fall from him, irregular which related to the late acquittal of Hardy, as he (the Lord Chief Juſtice) when it came to him to ſum up, could not ſpeak of that acquittal to the Jury, as it was not ſtrictly to be ſuppoſed that they knew any thing of the evidence which came forward on Mr Hardy's trial. Such evidence as had been given on the preſent trial, reſpecting Hardy, of the ſame deſcription, exactly, as that which appeared in his own caſe, the Counſel for the priſoner were free to comment upon, ſo far as it might be deemed fit for their purpoſe, and this he truſted they would do with diſcretion.

This arrangement being made, Mr Gibbs roſe to addreſs the Jury:—In doing this, he began by defining the law of treaſon. The commiſſion under which the learned Judges act, he ſaid, is that which authoriſes them to try perſons charged with compaſſing the King's death—were the priſoners, and among them the Gentleman at the bar, chargeable with twenty other acts, defined to be treaſon of any other deſcription, the indictment preferred againſt them under the preſent commiſſion would be defective.

The learned Counſel's definition of the law of treaſon was, in a few words, nearly the ſame as what has been given before, particularly by Mr Erſkine. The learned Counſel here ran over all the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the Crown, and contended, that ſo far from its having been proved by ſuch evidence, that a conſpiracy ever did exiſt to the knowledge of the priſoner at the bar, the direct contrary had been proved, in ſuch a manner as to leave it almoſt unneceſſary to bring forward any witneſſes on the ſide of the priſoner. But, ſaid Mr Gibbs, we are told of acts which implied a conſpiracy, we are told of a Convention to be called, the poſſible exiſtence of which is to involve every perſon named in the indictment, and many others—all the members of all the ſocieties—in one general plot to effect the King's death! Money, Gentlemen of the Jury, continued Mr Gibbs, furniſhes, you know, the ſinews of war. To carry on this civil war which was to overturn the Government, the Secretary of the Conſtitutional Society held the purſe; this purſe, it appears in evidence, was very formidably filled! Sixty pounds a-year was the annual income of the Society, out of

of which fifty went to the common expenditure of the year. yet even then there remained ten pounds——and ten pounds, in times like the prefent, is a deal of money! it is a fum which might, I will again fay, in times like the prefent, appropriated to one purpofe, create much alarm! but, alas! unfortunately for the caufe, it appears the Secretary himfelf never could find that money in his bank, but was perpetually under the neceffity of having recourfe to his own pocket for deficiencies! So much, Gentlemen of the Jury, for the finews of war!—War then was to be levied without money, and, as it will hereafter appear, without men!

To come to the fubject of arms:—Adams, the Secretary of the Conftitutional Society, the principal evidence on the part of the profecution, tells you, he never heard of any arms, or of an intention of arming. Intimately connected as he was with Mr Tooke, and with all the intelligent men of the Society, he never knew of any fuch matter. Mr Gibbs here adduced nothing new; he fimply followed the evidence which had been given. Speaking of Wilkinfon's twelve or eighteen pikes; he faid that had there been ten thoufand, as it appeared they were only for defence, nothing could be made of the fact. The fole object of Mr Tooke was to combat corruption in the Houfe of Commons. Such, faid Mr Gibbs, is the evidence to be collected from the witneffes brought forward by the Counfel for the profecution; almoft conjectured, repeated he, for our purpofe.

Touching on the fubject of thofe papers which it was faid the prifoner had fent to France—the Counfel obferved, that at the time this country was not at war with France, and therefore the fact admitted of no argument. Mr Tooke might approve of the French being emancipated from flavery, without difapproving of Englifh liberty. He maintained that there was no evidence to fhew that Parliamentary Reform was not the real object of the Gentleman at the bar. The papers did not fhew it. Many things in them might be libellous and improper, but there was nothing in them treafonable. He knew that he was addreffing honeft men, and he was convinced no honeft man could, upon the evidence before the Court, convict the Gentleman at the bar. It was impoffible; it would bring into jeopardy the life of every man in the country. I have not, faid the learned Counfel, the fmalleft connection with any political party. I have no intereft in their divifions, and no reafon to fupport any other political opinions than thofe which are the real opinions of my heart. I think the Conftitution of this country could not receive a ruder fhock than the conviction of the Gentleman at the bar would give it.

Mr Gibbs fpoke three hours and forty minutes.—His fpeech feemed to meet with what it highly deferved, the approbation of the Court, and the admiration of a crowded and refpectable audience.

The Lord Prefident to Mr Tooke—Sir, your Counfel having now concluded their fpeeches in your defence; if you wifh to fay any thing further, now is your time.

Mr Tooke—My Lord, I think I have already fpoken too much during the courfe of this trial. I do not feel that I can add any thing to the admirable defence made for me by my learned Counfel.

The Attorney General commenced his fpeech with the following very folemn and deep felt exordium:

'Gentlemen of the Jury, the period is now arrived when this momentuous caufe approaches to its conclufion—a caufe which involves the deareft intereffs of fociety, with the perfonal fafety of the prifoner at the bar. But I fhould be an unfaithful fervant to the public, if I did not admit, that juftice to him, as part of the community, is connected alfo with its moft fubftantial welfare. I mean not, nor does it fall within the province of my duty, to ftate to you, that the cafe is proved; that is a fact which can only be known by your ultimate decifion. I am now to impreſs on your minds, as far as I am able, the conviction which I feel in my own. It appears then to me, that the prifoner's defence fuppofes that he was a man of retired habits, who, though belonging to the Conftitutional Society, knew little of its proceedings, and lefs of the London Correfponding Society, and others in the country; and a kind of ridicule is attempted to be fixed on the idea, that any ferious alarm exifted. I who, as counfel, know the whole cafe, view it in a very different light, and unwilling as I am to apply harfh epithets to a gentleman ſtanding in the ſituation of Mr Tooke, yet I am bound to repreſent this as a caſe of daſtardly and deep concerted fraud, in which the priſoner is a principal and concealed agent, artfully ſcreening himſelf, expoſing others to perſonal danger. The ſcheme ſo infidiouſly laid, ſtopt nothing ſhort of the total overthrow of the public

peace

peace and welfare. All conſtructive and accumulative treaſon I diſclaim, and aſk for your verdict only on the grounds of a clear and ſatisfactory opinion of the priſoner's guilt. You will, however, conſider this caſe on its own grounds of evidence, and not mix it with any other. As to the law of this caſe, I have little to ſay; for I conceive it to have been long moſt clearly ſettled; but in this age of innovation every thing is aſſailed. A long ſucceſſion of the beſt authorities have decided, that to conſpire to depoſe the King, is an overt act of high treaſon, under the ſtatute of Edward III. nay, in ſome circumſtances, a conſpiracy to levy war is ſo. As to the facts of the caſe, you are called on to believe, that the priſoner had nothing in view but a parliamentary reform, even ſhort of the Duke of Richmond's plan. Examine the evidence, and you will find not one action of his life conſiſtent with ſuch a preſumption ſince March 1792. On the documents adduced, not either of his counſel have dared to comment. Between the priſoner and Hardy there is to be obſerved, gentlemen, a very wide difference. Hardy was held by the Court bound in law by his official acts. With every reſpect which is due to the Court, there were more inſtances of perſonal interference than were cited by his Lordſhip to the Jury. The difference I allude to is, that the priſoner appears ſo much more perſonally engaged; and that as a planner and corrector of various proceedings, his talents and acquirements are likewiſe ſo far ſuperior, from which I infer, that he was intimately acquainted with the views and tendency of every reſolution and tranſaction of the ſocieties, whereas ſome doubt might remain on thoſe ſubjects in Hardy's caſe. If, Gentlemen, you ſhould think that they did not mean to depoſe the King entirely, but only to force him to take another parliament differently conſtituted, without the conſent of the exiſting legiſlature, it will not avail him; for the King is bound, by his coronation oath, to maintain the preſent conſtitution till altered by law; and it is to be preſumed, and confidently expected, that he would reſiſt ſuch an endeavour, and loſe his life rather than ſubmit to it: I believe and hope that he would. The body of people which the priſoner was exciting, bears no reſemblance to that mentioned by Mr Sheridan, whoſe numbers were only meant to influence parliament by the weight of general opinion. Not ſo theſe ſocieties, who had diſclaimed parliament, and its competence to grant the object they had in view. What they purſued was diſtinct, and in ſpite of Parliament. The acts of Margarot and Gerald, in Scotland, amounted to treaſon, yet it appeared they were approved of, and encouraged with Froſt and Barlow. If they had done wrong at Paris, in repreſenting the ſociety as republicans, why pay them for their journey, and return them thanks for their conduct? They boaſted themſelves, repreſenting 700,000 males.—Among the cruel effects of their miſrepreſentation, the circumſtance of the preſent war is perhaps owing.—They addreſſed the National Convention as the whole body of the nation; and ſoon after followed the famous decree of the 19th of November 1792, which produced the war, and probably was occaſioned from that miſrepreſentation of the fact. The general and prevailing tendency of the Rights of Man was clearly, he ſaid, the deſtruction of monarchy, and all the plans it lays down ſuppoſe that meaſure already accompliſhed. Look at that work, Gentlemen, and Paine's letter to France and Mr Dundas, and aſk yourſelves, if the tendency, and obvious meaning is not the entire overthrow of the conſtitution. What then can you think of thoſe who diſperſe them among people unable, from leiſure and capacity, to detect ſophiſtry and impoſition? What muſt they have in their minds? Parliamentary Reform, do you think?—Does the author talk of Kings in general, or bad and deſpotic Kings? No, but of the Hanover King, the family which came from Zell. Did the preſident of the National Convention doubt of the meaning of the addreſs? Look on his anſwer.

'Alluſions had been made to the ſentences in another country, and comments and prophecies erected as to the integrity, or the reverſion of ſuch judgments.—He would not riſk any prophecy on the ſubject, although he believed that of his hon. friend would not ſpeedily find its completion; but this he would concede, that it had been a bold meaſure to try the perſons indicted for high treaſon, had nothing occurred ſubſequent to the proceedings of the Britiſh Convention. I ſay, that, on the 17th January 1794, the ſociety here adopted the proceedings of Sinclair, by their approbation. I defy all the ingenuity of man to give to the addreſs of 20th January, the conſtruction put upon it by the counſel on the other ſide. To know whether Mr Tooke, who, it

it was true, disputed the propriety of sending delegates, actually approved of their proceedings, nothing more was needed than to read the resolutions of the Society for Constitutional Information, on the 24th of January, in his own handwriting, by which that Society approves the measures of the London Corresponding Society, which had expressed its approbation of the proceedings of the Scottish Convention.

The Attorney General then considered the idea of the second Convention. It is clearly presumable, that Mr Tooke did approve of the Convention, as, on the 11th April 1794, he made Mr Sharp one of his Committee of Correspondence. But we are told, that Mr Tooke's society did nothing. It was a settled plan that it should do little. You have heard Hardy's letters; you remember Yorke's motion, brought forward only to be negatived; and you can have no doubt about the powers of this Convention, and its objects, none that the gentleman at the bar was privy to and approved the design. I shall be happy, Gentlemen of the Jury, if any errors in my opinion are serviceable to the gentleman at the bar; let him have the full benefit of my want of judgment; but I profess, with all the research I can make, I am able to discover no error, either as to the law, or the fact. It will be no motive for an acquittal, that some allegations may not be made out, that he may have disapproved particular measures, or been absent when they originated. You are bound to find him guilty upon any one act charged of the Convention, or of writings; if you find one charge supported by manifest concurrence, the case is made out. Gentlemen, I have discharged my duty to the utmost of my strength and power, I humbly beseech of Heaven to direct your decision; and whichever way given, may it tend to secure the peace of the country.'

The Lord President said, that it now fell upon him to inform the Gentlemen of the Jury, that the prisoner, John Horne Tooke, was indicted for High Treason, in compassing the death of the King. The indictment contained ten counts; in the first it was charged, that he, with Joyce, Thelwall, and others, did meet for the purpose of procuring a Convention of disaffected persons, to attempt the compassing the death of the King, and overthrowing the constitution. The second count charged them with publishing papers, &c. to procure the establishment of a Convention for that purpose. The third, with meeting and assembling together, to consult on the means of carrying that intention into effect. The fourth, with having formed a Committee for corresponding with other assemblies. The fifth charged them with causing and agreeing to make arms, such as muskets, pikes, and other offensive weapons. The sixth, with an intention of using them against the King. The seventh, that they thereby intended to subvert the Legislature. The eighth charged them with preparing and composing, and causing to be published, books, pamphlets, resolutions, and other papers, and causing them to be dispersed, for the purpose of persuading his Majesty's liege subjects to take part in those treasonable designs. And the ninth, with their having procured and provided arms, for the express purpose of levying war against the King.—Such were the charges against the prisoner, and it would be expected that he, the Lord President, should go through the labour of recounting the evidence, and which he should therefore proceed to do, as shortly as possible. [Here his Lordship went through the evidence.]

Gentlemen, I have now gone through the whole of the evidence as it relates to the prosecution, and the prisoner: It now remains for you to form your judgment on the merits of the case, and I doubt not but you will discharge your duty to the satisfaction of the country.

Gentlemen, in the present case there are two general questions: First, Whether there was a Convention established for the purpose of usurping the powers of government; and secondly, whether the guilt of this is fixed upon the prisoner at the bar? Both these questions resolve themselves into one; namely, Whether the prisoner has concurred in forming a National Convention which shall usurp the powers of the government? For the moment the usurpation takes place, the King is deposed, and the kingly authority vanishes: the first act, therefore, that takes place to establish such a Convention, as shall usurp the powers of the government, or forcibly interfere with the legislative authority, is in itself an overt act of High Treason. Gentlemen, the avowed intent of these societies is a reform in the Commons House of Parliament; but it becomes a question whether this be the true intent. On the part of the prosecution they say this is not the true intent:—it is said, that there is an *equivoque* in the words 'Parliamentary Reform, Radical Reform, Full and Fair Representation of the People;' and that these

thoſe terms are made uſe of as a covering to intentions of a much more dangerous nature.

[The Lord Chief Juſtice here gave a brief abſtract of the Conſtitutional and Correſponding Societies, with the purpoſes for which they were inſtituted; obſerving, that theſe ſocieties were connected with a third in Scotland; in other words, with the Scotch Convention.] The Conſtitutional Society, he ſaid, did not appear to be inſtituted upon any fixed plan, or for any determinate purpoſe. The Correſponding Society was inſtituted for the expreſs purpoſe of procuring a reform in Parliament, upon the plan of the Duke of Richmond, which was upon the principle of univerſal ſuffrage and annual parliaments. On the part of the proſecution, they ſay, that the Correſponding Society was originally inſtituted by Mr Horne Tooke, and they go a little way in making this out againſt the priſoner at the bar; but it does not appear that they go far enough to ſupport their petition. They ſay, and undertake to prove, that he was the ſole director of all the proceedings of the ſociety; this, indeed, is not improbable; but it does not appear to me ſubſtantially proved in the preſent caſe. He then remarked on the eagerneſs which was manifeſted by this ſociety, to propagate their principles among that part of the community which was leaſt able to diſcover the dangerous principles of thoſe by whom they were excited. His Lordſhip then commented upon the addreſs to the Jacobines, which appeared to have been tranſmitted through Mr Horne Tooke, and in which he ſaid there were many exceptionable paſſages. The two Societies, ſaid his Lordſhip, reſolved to addreſs the National Convention ſeparately. Whether ſuch an addreſs, although in time of peace, was proper, he was not prepared to ſay; but the addreſſes preſented by the Societies, under the preſent circumſtances, appeared to him of a very doubtful complexion. He then remarked, that if thoſe Societies had meant no more than to effect a Parliamentary Reform, they would not probably have uſed thoſe terms of unqualified approbation of the French republic. This, Gentlemen, ſaid his Lordſhip, however it may wear the aſpect of probability, it is for you to determine upon the whole of the evidence, whether theſe Societies had other intentions than thoſe which they profeſſed. Having ſtated the connection between the Conſtitutional and Correſponding Societies, and their agreement to ſend delegates to the Scotch Convention, his Lordſhip commented upon the nature of that Convention, the ſolemnities it aſſumed, and its cloſe imitation of the republican ſocieties in France. Whether theſe proceedings might be mere mummery or vanity, or whether they were of a more formidable nature, was not for him to determine. It had been attempted to treat their meetings with an air of ridicule, on obſerving that their finances, to carry theſe projects into execution, amounted only to L.4:6:8, including two bad ſhillings. It was, however, to be conſidered what conſequences might have been produced if they had not fortunately and judiciouſly been diſperſed by the magiſtracy. He ſhould obſerve to the Jury, however, that they were completely organized, and had reſolved that they would not petition further for a Parliamentary Reform, and they proceeded to form a Conſtitution founded upon the natural and unalienable Rights of Man. However probable the intention of that Convention, which, fortunately, by the vigilance of Government, has been diſperſed, and however diſaſtrous the conſequences it might have produced, ſaid his Lordſhip, is not the point for your immediate conſideration; probability alone is inſufficient; you are bound to acquit, if you entertain the leaſt doubt of this caſe. Every thing beyond the proſecution is evidence for the priſoner. The priſoner went into a very extenſive cross examination, and I think he was very right; perhaps I ſhall beſt execute that part of my duty towards him by compreſſing it. All the witneſſes he has called have proved, that, as far as they have had an opportunity of knowing him, he is quite the reverſe of what he is ſuſpected—that he is attached to the Conſtitution, as exiſting in King, Lords, and Commons, and to preſerve a true balance between the ſeveral branches of the Conſtitution; that he is for maintaining the prerogative of the King, the hereditary rights of the Ariſtocracy, and the privileges of the Houſe of Commons, which he wiſhes to be a pure and perfect repreſentation of the people. He is proved to be a ſcholar, a ſtudious man devoted to books, keeping company with books rather than with men. Sure a man like Mr Horne Tooke would be the laſt man in England to engage in a conſpiracy. By you form your judgement from his domeſtic conduct, rather than from the part he has acted with others, in ſuch caſe you

will ſay that that this conſpiracy is not made out againſt him: You will do that which the juſtice of the country calls you to do.

The Lord Chief Juſtice concluded his charge with obſerving to the Jury, that they ſhould not go out of that Court without ſuch a diſcharge of the obligation of their oath as would ſatisfy them; and in ſatisfying themſelves they would ſatisfy their Maker.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The verdict was received with a ſhout of ſatisfaction accompanied with a loud and continued clamour.

Mr Tooke ſeemed much agitated, and made ſome efforts to ſpeak, but the low tone of his voice, and the great interruption, prevented his ſpeech from being heard.

In his firſt tranſport of gratitude, he addreſſed the Jury:—Gentlemen, I thank you, you have ſaved my life and honour. Then turning to the Court, he thanked them for the indulgence he had received during his trial; and then his friends, Mr Erſkine and Mr Gibbs.

THELWALL's TRIAL.

THE indictment charged him with ſimilar overt acts, for compaſſing the King's death, as have been already ſet forth in the trials of Mr Hardy, and Mr Tooke, which we therefore think unneceſſary to repeat. On the part of the Crown, the cauſe was opened in an able and maſterly manner by Serjeant Adair, who contended, that although perſons indicted for the ſame crime had been acquitted by a jury of their countrymen, yet that there were, in the caſe of the gentleman now at the bar, ſome circumſtances of a particular nature, which attached guilt unto him, and which he doubted not to be able to bring home to the priſoner. The witneſſes for the proſecution were then examined, ſeveral of whom deponed to violent and intemperate expreſſions uſed by Mr Thelwall in lectures which he had given in public, and to meaſures promoted by the priſoner, tending to overturn the exiſting government, and to introduce anarchy and deſolation into the kingdom.

When the evidence was cloſed, on the part of the proſecution, Mr Erſkine roſe to reply. His defence of the priſoner he conducted in a manner equally able, as it was ingenious. He dwelt particularly on the infamous character of the principal witneſſes againſt the priſoner; men immoral and diſſolute in private life, and who, on this occaſion, had acted the degrading and infamous part of ſpies and informers; and who, by the magnitude of their reports, whether true or falſe, wiſhed to gain credit with their employers. Expreſſions unguarded, and even improper, he admitted, might have eſcaped from the priſoner at the bar; but let me aſk, ſaid the learned counſel, who would be ſafe if every looſe word, if every vague expreſſion, uttered in the moment of inadvertence or irritation, were to be admitted as ſufficient evidence of a criminal purpoſe of the moſt atrocious nature? With reſpect to theſe, in the words of a beautiful moral writer, 'The Accuſing Angel, which flies up to Heaven's Chancery, bluſhes as he gives them in; and the Recording Angel, as he writes them down, drops a tear upon the words, and blots them out for ever.' Who is there, that, in the moment of levity or of paſſion, has not adopted the language of profaneneſs, and abuſed the name, even of that God whom he adores? Who has not, in an unguarded hour, from a ſtrong ſenſe of abuſe, or a quick reſentment of public miſconduct, inveighed even againſt the Government to which he is moſt firmly attached? If there is ſuch a man preſent ſo uniformly correct in expreſſion, ſo unguarded from miſtake, ſo ſuperior to paſſion, let him ſtand forth, let him claim all the praiſe due to a character ſo ſuperior to the common ſtate of humanity. For myſelf, I will only ſay, I am not the man.

After Mr Erſkine had concluded, Mr Horne Tooke, and other witneſſes, were examined on the part of the priſoner, who all declared, that they believed he had no intention to diſturb or overturn the preſent Government: That his only object was Parliamentary Reform, and that they knew him in private life to be of an amiable character, a peaceable, harmleſs, inoffenſive man.

On the evidence for the priſoner, Mr Gibbs his Counſel, animadverted at conſiderable length, when Mr Serjeant Adair roſe and replied, with many pertinent obſervations on the whole of the evidence laid before the Court.

The Lord Chief Juſtice then proceeded to ſum up the evidence and to charge the Jury. This his Lordſhip performed, not merely with his uſual ability, but, with

a degree of humanity and of candour, honourable to his name and to his country, whoſe laws he is called to interpret and to adminiſter.

The Jury retired for about two hours, and returned with a verdict ' *Not Guilty.*'

Mr Thelwall ſeemed conſiderably affected, he roſe to thank the Court and the Jury. He ſolemnly proteſted, he never meant to overturn the government of a country in whoſe ſoil juſtice was inherent, and imprecated on himſelf, the execration of poſterity, if his future conduct did not juſtify his aſſertion; as he was proceeding he was reminded of the irregularity of his addreſs by Lord Chief Baron Macdonald, having again thanked the Court, he was diſcharged.

At the different diets of Court, the priſoners, who had been ſerved with indictments, were diſcharged, no evidence having been brought forward on the part of the Crown, viz. Meſſrs Baxter, Bonney, Richter, Joyce, and others.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Oct. 6. The committee of public ſafety announced, that the armies of the Sambre and the Meuſe had gained a complete victory over the Auſtrians, and more deciſive even than that of Fleurus. On the 2d October, the enemy were attacked and completely beaten: at five o'clock in the morning, all the columns were put in motion, and, in leſs than two hours, the enemy's camp was forced, the redoubts carried, and the ſlaves purſued even to the glacis of the place. The fire from the ramparts ſaved them from utter ruin. Several ſhells thrown into Juliers, made them hoiſt a white flag, and ſurrender at diſcretion. We have found an arſenal well furniſhed; 50,000 lb. of powder, and 60 pieces of cannon. The enemy, in this flight, loſt from 4000 to 5000 men, and from 700 to 800 priſoners.

7. A deputation from Commune Affranchie (Lyons) prayed for the re-eſtabliſhment of its commerce, manufactures, and trades. Immediately after which, Meller propoſed, from the committee of general ſafety, a decree that La Commune Affranchie ſhould reſume its ancient name of Lyons; that it ſhould be declared to be no longer in a ſtate of rebellion and of ſiege; that the confiſcations ordered by the decree of the 25th Pluvioſe, ſhould be no longer in force, except as far as it relates to warlike ſtores, and articles of military equipment already fabricated; but that all ſorts of merchandize ſhall be delivered up to their original owners, without requiring certificates of civiſm.

10. Thuriot, in the name of the committee of public ſafety—The army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, after vanquiſhing the enemy on the banks of the Roer, followed up its ſucceſs. It is divided into three columns, the firſt advances on the Nevre, the ſecond on Duſſeldorf, and the third on Cologne. The bombardment of Duſſeldorf is in full activity. That city was on fire when the repreſentative Gillet ſent off his diſpatches. The French army is in poſſeſſion of Cologne, where we have found a numerous artillery, immenſe magazines, and the beſt furniſhed arſenal in Europe.

Richard, in the name of the committee of public ſafety—The following diſpatch we have juſt received by the Telegraphe: ' Bois-le Duc is in the power of the French republic. The garriſon made priſoners, are to be exchanged for republicans, man for man, and rank for rank, except 408 emigrants, who will be delivered up to the puniſhment pronounced by the law.'

On a report, by Gregoire, from the committees of public inſtruction, agriculture, and arts, the Convention decreed the eſtabliſhment, at Paris, of a conſervatory of the arts, in which are to be depoſited models of tools, machines, and every article connected with uſeful diſcoveries.

The Convention, from the 10th to 25th October, was chiefly taken up with accuſations and ſquabbles unworthy of notice. On the

25. Baraillon ſtated ' If our colleagues had not gone to Breſt, we know not what would have become of ſome ſuperb pictures by Pouſſin, Titian, Raphael, &c. found on board ſome of the prizes brought into our ports. This ought to remind us of what had happened in the 16th century. Cortez ſent to the tyrants of Arragon and Caſtile the moſt beautiful ſpeci-

mens

mens of Mexican art, extraordinary paintings, and cutting inſtruments of copper as ſharp as if made of tempered ſteel. Theſe articles, ſo intereſting to the hiſtory of the arts, fell into the hands of an ignorant corſair, who deſtroyed them as uſeleſs.'—He concluded with propoſing a decree, that all curious articles of art, manufacture, or natural production, taken on board the enemies ſhips, ſhould be carefully regiſtered by the captors, in conjunction with an officer appointed for the purpoſe, and examined by the committees of public inſtruction, manufactures, and arts, with powers to purchaſe them for the uſe of the public.—Decreed.

26. A letter from General Danicamp, on the conduct of the war in La Vendee, was referred to the committee of public ſafety. The following is an extract of the letter: 'I will prove, that old men were maſſacred in their beds, that infants were murdered at their mother's breaſt, and that pregnant women were guillotined. I will tell in what place, at what time, and by whoſe orders, I have ſeen magazines of all kinds burnt. The practice of drowning was not confined to Nantes; it extended thirty leagues up the Loire. I will demonſtrate, that the men who now aſſume the maſk of philanthropy, were then the murderers.'

27. Delmas, from the committee of public ſafety, communicated the following letter:

'*Head Quarters, at Peterſheim, before Maeſtricht, Oct.* 24.

'I haſten to announce to you, that Coblentz, the famous reſort of emigrants, is in our power. The diviſion of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by General Marceau, took poſſeſſion of it yeſterday. The enemy were entrenched before the city; they were beaten, their redoubts carried by aſſault, and their troops obliged to paſs the Rhine. Marceau writes, that he killed many of them, took ſome priſoners, and one piece of cannon. Health and fraternity!

GILLET.'

The tri-coloured flag, ſays Jourdan in his letter, is now flying on the walls of a city formerly the reſort of deſerters of their country, who had taken for their device—*Honour is at Coblentz.* Yes; honour was to be found at Coblentz; but to be found by the faithful ſoldiers of liberty, not by vile emigrants.

A letter from General Dugomier, dated head-quarters at Langullana, October 15, gave an account of the ceremony of preſenting the flag decreed by the Convention to his army. The Spaniards had endeavoured to conceal from their troops the ſurrender of Bellegarde; but on this occaſion care was taken, by proper ſignals, and ſalutes of cannon from the ramparts, to convince them that the place was in poſſeſſion of the French.

28. Letter from General Pichegru.

'*Head Quarters, at Poſtbick, Oct.* 20.

'Citizen Preſident,

'I have received the colours which the National Convention ſent to the army of the North. I wiſhed immediately to acknowledge the receipt, and expreſs the gratitude of the army; but the brave men who compoſe it obſerved to me, that the proper return for colours ſent them by the Convention, would be colours taken from the enemy. They were not ſlow in obtaining what they wanted. An huſſar of the 9th regt. is the bearer. The colours he brings you were taken yeſterday in a ſkirmiſh between the Meuſe and the Waal. We took, beſides, four pieces of cannon, and 600 priſoners. Three hundred emigrants were cut to pieces; 69 were taken and brought to head-quarters, where they will ſoon undergo the fate reſerved for them. Live the Republic! Live the Convention!

(Signed) PICHEGRU.'

Applauded, and ordered to be inſerted in the bulletin.

29. Gregoire, after a report on the new dilapidations committed on libraries and monuments of arts and ſciences, propoſed, that the national agents and adminiſtrators ſhould be made reſponſible for ſuch dilapidations, unleſs they could prove them to have been committed by ſuperior force.

The preſident announced to the Convention that another million of florins, and a great number of ſilver ſaints, had arrived from Belgium.

30. A ſecretary read the following letter from the banks of the Loire:

'Citizen Preſident,

'I am in the very heart of the Chouans. The danger increaſes my activity. It is hardly credible how deluded the inhabitants of theſe environs are. They only talk of their religion. Great meaſures of force are required. Send me more troops; then all thoſe hordes ſhall be extirpated who wander through the country to aſſaſſinate the unfortunate inhabitants.

(Signed) REGIS, Repreſentative of the people to the department of Mobihan.'

Thuriot reported the ſucceſs of the armies in the Eaſtern and Weſtern Pyrenees. In the Eaſtern Pyrenees, the Spaniſh army is put to flight; its route is complete; its lines have been forced; its redoubts evacuated or carried; 2000 Spaniards lie dead on the field of battle; 2500 made priſoners; 50 cannon, with amunition waggons, ſtores, camp equipages, fuſees; three excellent foundaries, whoſe value is eſtimated at 25 or 30 millions of livres; the royal manufactory of Iratic is alſo in our poſſeſſion. In the Weſtern, ſay the repreſentatives, we carried all the enemy's poſts, took 50 pieces of cannon, 2 pair of colours, and a great quantity of proviſions and military ſtores. The enemy had ſtill time to ſet ſeveral magazines on fire. The beautiful cannon foundaries at Equi and Orbaycette, erected by the Spaniſh Government, at an expence of many millions, are now in our poſſeſſion, and all Spaniſh Navarre may be conſidered as ours. Our loſs does not exceed fifty men. (Signed)

Beaudor and Garreau.

Nov. 7. Breard informed the Convention that the diviſion of the French fleet which the Britiſh fleet had for ſo many months blockaded in the Gulph of Juhan, had returned to Toulon without meeting any ſhip either Britiſh or Spaniſh.

8. Richard informed the Convention, that the important fortreſs of Maeſtricht had ſurrendered on the 14th Brumaire, to the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe. (Loud Plaudits.)

He afterwards acquainted the Convention that Rheinfels, with the town of St Goar, the only place except Mentz, which the Empire poſſeſſed on the left bank of the Rhine, had ſurrendered to the French arms. 'The committee of public ſafety,' he exclaimed, 'are at this moment employed in an important operation, and ſo ſecretly do they wiſh to conduct it, that they are obliged to avoid every thing that is likely to lead to a conjecture of the object which they wiſh to attain. They therefore requeſt that the Convention will authoriſe them to appoint two deputies with proper power. This mark of confidence, they hope, will not be refuſed.' The Convention immediately decreed, that the committee ſhould be allowed to appoint two deputies.

14. It was decreed, that the report and decree for the ſuppreſſion of the Jacobins, ſhould be ſent to the armies.

A member propoſed, that the Convention ſhould immediately employ itſelf in a ſyſtem of legiſlation proper for a republican government, and analagous to the ſyſtem of democracy agreed to by the people of France.

Barrere adopted this idea with great enthuſiaſm, and ſtated, that it was his intention to make ſome obſervations on the republican conſtitution. 'The love of my country,' he exclaimed, 'of which, for five years, I have given proofs, has inſpired me with this deſire, and the circumſtances of the times make it an indiſpenſible duty. Since the 9th Thermidor (July 27), every thing has altered about us, except victory.' Barrere proceeded to ſpeak of the paſſions by which attempts were made to divide the repreſentatives of the people. He declared, that the royaliſts had prepared the elements of a civil war, and that, from the commencement of the revolution, they had a ſecret committee, which diſtributed the parts. He aſſerted, that, on the preceding decade, perſons had refuſed to cry *Vive la Republique!* that, in certain groups and ſocieties, perſons began to talk of peace, of royalty, and of the advantages of the conſtitution of 1789; in other ſocieties, that the American conſtitution was preferable to a republic, one and indiviſible. 'In the the midſt of theſe oſcillations, they project plots againſt the national repreſentation. The means of executing it are the Engliſh, diſguiſed under the name of Anglo-Americans, the envoys of the Chouans, the ſanguinary project of guillotining the moſt vigorous members of the Convention, and of aſſaſſinating others in groups. Such is the deteſtable hopes which the ariſtocrats have infuſed into the minds of the tyrants. I therefore move, that we employ ourſelves in organizing the laws of the republican conſtitution.'

Tallien and Pellet oppoſed this propoſition with much vehemence.

Barrere's motion occaſioned a long and tempeſtuous debate, in which the majority of the Convention expreſſed an indignation for a partial peace, and a determined reſolution not to make peace with the Britiſh Government.

17. The repreſentatives of the people at Breſt informed the Convention, that the ſailors of the Breſt fleet made a gift to the republic of the produce of the Alexander, the firſt Britiſh ſhip of 74 guns which had entered the port of Breſt for more than a century. The repreſentatives alſo informed the Convention, that the flag of the Alexander would immediately be ſent to the Convention; and that

that the patriots of Breſt offered to aſſiſt in getting the ſhip ready for ſea.—Honourable mention, and inſertion in the bulletin.

The popular ſociety of Chartres congratulated the Convention on the decree for ſhutting up the Jacobin Club. It is not ſufficient, the ſociety ſtated, to diſſolve Jacobins, unleſs you prevent their revival in other ſocieties.—You muſt alſo forbid other popular ſocieties from poſſeſſing public functions. We cannot, at the ſame time, be legiſlators and people, judge and party. (Applauſes.)

The Preſident—'The majeſty of the people, like a wave which drowns vile reptiles, has diſperſed its enemies. The Convention knows how to repreſs all thoſe who take the names of lions, leopards, and tigers.—They will have only men.'

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Oct. 22. Coblentz was bombarded by the French army, and the Auſtrians were compelled to evacuate it, and to croſs the Rhine. That day the magiſtrates hoiſted the white flag on the bridge of the Moſelle. The cannonade then ceaſed, and the magiſtrates went in proceſſion in one body to meet the French.

The French Generals obſerve a ſtrict diſcipline in their armies, regarding the treatment of perſons and property in the conquered countries. The following proclamation exhibits their intention of retaining poſſeſſion of the countries they ſubdue, and their deſire of conciliating the affections of the people:

General Compere, commandant of the advanced guard of the right wing of the army of the North, to the inhabitants of the city of Gueldres and its dependencies:—'The French troops, in taking poſſeſſion of your territory, bring with them no hoſtile intentions towards the inhabitants. They make war only upon tyrants and their ſatellites. They know how to reſpect the opinions, political and religious, the morals, uſages, miniſters, and forms of worſhip, of the countries they enter. Be tranquil, therefore; baniſh the alarms, fears, and gloomy colours, which the perfidy of our enemies has mixed up, and calumny and falſehood diſſeminated, reſpecting the French republicans. I ſay again, be tranquil; be confident; and aſſure yourſelves that I ſhall neglect none of the means the law has put into my hands, for maintaining the beſt order, the moſt ſevere diſcipline among the troops I command, and that they are diſpoſed to live in the beſt and moſt perfect underſtanding with you.'

The following diſpatch was ſent by the Hereditary Prince of Orange to the States General on the 27th October:

'*High and Mighty Lords*,

'The French, according to preliminary report which I have juſt received, having yeſterday to the number of 1000 men attacked Fort St Andre, they were repulſed by the well-directed fire of the gun-boats, under the command of Lieutenant Gavanoa, and of the Chaſſeurs of Lowenſtein. Our batteries on the oppoſite bank of the Wael above Heiſſelt, have alſo driven the enemy from the fort with conſiderable loſs. The Chaſſeurs of Lowenſtein have ſuffered the moſt; and a ſmall detachment of that corps was entirely ſurrounded. Beſides the ſkirmiſhes which take place daily between our advanced poſts and the enemy's patrole on the ſide of Breda, the enemy have again appeared in the villages of Haggie, and have attacked our poſt at Ginniken.

The firing was heavy on both ſides, and laſted till one o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy then retired. Yeſterday they again attacked our poſts, and were again repulſed. (Signed) W. F. Hereditary Pr. of Orange, Com. in Chief.

Head-quarters at Gorinchem.'

The career of the French armies on the Rhine, from the diſpatches of their Generals and the repreſentatives of the people, was alike impetuous and ſucceſsful.

On the 18th in the evening the French entered the beautiful city of Worms; though the worthy prelate had conjured up againſt them all the elements of wind, rain, and hail. All the roads were inundated, but the horſes plunged into the fords, and nothing could reſiſt republican impetuoſity.

On the 19th the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle formed a junction at Lantaeck.

On the 23d they took the towns of Anterberg, Rozenhauſen, Lauſberg, Abzem, and Obenhouſe.

On the 24th the towns of Gelheim and Grauſrendz yielded to the army of the Rhine; and to the army of the Moſelle, the towns of Trorback, Borgcaſtle, Birkenfield, Orgerſtein, Kirn, and Miſenheim. They then marched againſt Creutznach, from which they were to proceed againſt Ridalſheim, Liſhtheim, Pederſheim, and

Worms.

Worms. Thus, in ſeven days, and in the moſt dreadful weather, they had made themſelves maſters of this prodigious extent of country, and of the moſt formidable places.

Bourbotte, repreſentative of the armies of the Rhine and Moſelle, writes from Bingen, Oct. 20. 'Bingen has opened its gates to the victorious republicans. Receive the keys of the place. The inhabitants received us with expreſſions of the moſt lively joy. Nothing can equal the impetuoſity of our army; they are no ſooner maſters of one place, than they exclaim, 'Let us go on further!"

On the night of the 4th November, the garriſon of Nimeguen made a ſucceſsful ſortie againſt the enemy, as appears from the diſpatch from the Duke of York, *ſee page* 714. But the French puſhing on their works with amazing rapidity, it was found no longer tenable.

The evacuation was therefore agreed upon in a council of war, and took place by a bridge of boats acroſs the Waal, on the 7th. Againſt this, the enemy directed the fire of their artillery, to cut off the retreat of the garriſon; ſome Dutch regiments who covered the retreat, ſuffered very conſiderably from the damage the bridge ſuſtained by the enemy's ſhells. The following accounts of this unfortunate event were received from the Britiſh army:

Immediately after the Britiſh, who were to be the laſt, had croſſed the flying bridge at Nimeguen, in the retreat from that place, the ſailors who had the charge of it, by ſome miſtake ſet fire to that end of it on the north bank of the Waal. A Dutch regiment had entered the other end, which, by the current, was drifted under the walls of the town, and the troops upon it were made priſoners.

It does not appear, that the evacuation of Nimeguen was attended with any loſs to the Britiſh army; but we are ſorry to learn, that much diſorder prevailed there. Partly owing to the Dutch, who would not avail themſelves of the aſſiſtance of our fleet of boats which was at Nimeguen, to aſſiſt in bringing off the garriſon, and partly owing to ſome diſputes in the town, near 800 Dutch were made priſoners. Previous to the evacuation, a party of Engliſh and Hollanders committed ſome exceſſes in plundering the inhabitants, who called on their own troops in garriſon for protection. The conſequence was, that the two parties fired on each other; during which, the French, informed of the affray, ſtormed the town. Our troops effected their paſſage acroſs the Waal, under the protection of our gunboats, ſtationed on that river.

According to the official liſt, the garriſon of Nimeguen conſiſted, on the 8th of November, when the French entered the place, of five ſuperior officers, 10 captains, 26 ſubaltern officers, 70 ſerjeants, 46 muſicians and drummers, and 865 corporals and privates; all together, of 1022 men, including 29 Engliſh and 68 Swiſs.

To this we have to add, the ſurrender of Maeſtricht, with a numerous garriſon, on the 4th of November, to the French army. The capitulation is ſimilar in the articles, to thoſe of Valenciennes and Conde.

After the ſurrender of Maeſtricht, the French continued to puſh forward their ſucceſs on the Rhine. The ſtrong fortreſs of Rhinefels, ſituated a little below Coblentz, fell into their hands; the garriſon of Heſſians and Croats marched out, and croſſed the Rhine, leaving the artillery behind them. Moſt of the citizens of St Goar, who helped to defend the place, have alſo paſſed the Rhine, leaving their wives and families on the other ſide. As ſoon as it was known, that Rhinefels was in the poſſeſſion of the French, the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, who was marching to the ſuccour of that fortreſs, ſet out on his march back towards Hanau.

The Auſtrians, under the command of Field Marſhall Von Verneck, in the environs of Buderick, were attacked by a large body of the enemy, who wiſhed to intercept their retreat acroſs the Rhine, which was effected, in the moſt dangerous circumſtances, with very inconſiderable loſs.

The French were repulſed at Mentz; they approached the ſtrongeſt works of the fortreſs, which protect the lower town by the Rhine, but were driven back with loſs.

Towards the end of November, different bodies of the forces both of the allies and of the French, went into winter quarters.

The Duke of York hath been recalled from the command of the allied army in Holland, and is arrived in England.

Dec. 2. The following was iſſued at Head Quarters Arnheim:

General Orders.

'His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief having received his Majeſty's commands to proceed, without loſs of time, to England, the command of the allied army, during the abſence of his Royal

Royal Highneſs, devolves on General Count Walmoden, as ſenior officer, whoſe orders the troops of the ſeveral nations will follow with the ſame alacrity, zeal, and ſpirit, which they have, on all occaſions, ſhewn in obeying thoſe of his Royal Highneſs.

'His Royal Highneſs cannot let paſs this opportunity of bearing his teſtimony to thoſe qualities in the troops, compoſing the army under his command, and of returning his beſt thanks to the officers and men for them.

'His Royal Highneſs truſts, that nothing will happen during his ſhort abſence, to cauſe any regret to his Royal Highneſs, at his being under the neceſſity of leaving an army, which it is his Royal Highneſs's pride to hope, will ſtill be the inſtrument of ſtopping the ſucceſſes of an enemy, formidable to it in no reſpect but in that of numbers.'

General Harcourt commands the Britiſh forces. At that time all remained quiet; but conſiderable apprehenſions were entertained, that the French were reſolved to attempt the paſſage of the river at Emmerick, and the Bommel. Grave and Theil were both violently bombarded, but then held out. On the Rhine, they were puſhing forward the ſieges of Mentz, Mayence, and Manheim, with unremitted activity. Theſe places are ſtrongly garriſoned, and ſaid to be amply provided with every means of reſiſtance. The very ſtrong fortreſs of Luxembourg was in a ſtate of blockade.

The forces of the allies, as might be expected in the late ſeaſon of keeping the field, and which hath proved ſo wet, have ſuffered conſiderably from the conſequent diſeaſes, but not in proportion to that diſtreſs which the enemy hath experienced, whoſe temporary inactivity, after the evacuation of Nimeguen, is very much imputed to that cauſe.

The ſuſpenſion of arms, which was in a manner mutually agreed to between the armies on the banks of the Waal, was ſoon put an end to, on the part of the French. Accounts from the Britiſh army, of the 8th December, mentioned, that the enemy had made repeated attempts to paſs the Waal, which had proved fruitleſs, and had maintained a tremendous cannonade againſt Grave, Thiel, and Fort St Andre. The anſwer of the commandant of Grave deſerves to be recorded: 'I am an old ſoldier, and nothing do I wiſh for more than to die worthy of that glorious appellation. I hope to be buried under the ruins of this fortreſs, or to conquer: which I ſhall prove, while I have powder ſufficient to ſend a ball againſt the enemies of mankind. In ſo doing, I ſhall ſerve my God, and my fellow-creatures.' Breda was then alſo cloſely beſieged.

The Pruſſian force, which had marched for Poland, in conſequence of the ſucceſs of the Ruſſian arms againſt the inſurgents of that country, had received orders to repair again to the banks of the Rhine, to reſiſt the common enemy.

A Dutch gentleman, of ſome diſtinction, was lately arreſted at Arnheim as a traitor. He had offered a ferry-man 20 guineas to paſs him over the Waal, the latter demanded 40. Luckily an Hanoverian officer paſſing near at the time, ſuſpected ſomething improper, and ſeized the Dutchman, on whom were found papers of conſiderable importance.

If peace does not take place, the Emperor propoſes going in perſon to Ratiſbon, to further the warlike preparations of the Circles of the Empire, in which caſe his Majeſty is ſaid to have it in his intention to propoſe, 'That the inhabitants of all the Auſtrian States ſhall riſe in a maſs, and be divided into three requiſitions; that all the proviſion and ammunition be put into a ſtate of requiſition, to be paid for with aſſignats, ſecured upon the imperial domains and effects.'

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

On account of the ſeverity of the equinoctial gales, it has been found impoſſible to keep the ſtation off the bay of St John, where a French ſquadron of ſix ſhips have been blocked up ever ſince June laſt. The French ſquadron have got out, and arrived ſafe at Toulon, in the harbour of which port there are five ſail of the line ready for ſea, beſides a number of ſmaller fighting ſhips, which have been conſtructed from trading veſſels.

Diſpatches from Spain, of date 28th October, relate the further ſucceſs of the French in that quarter. After all the exertions of the Court to augment the regular troops, and to raiſe the people in a maſs, the people have refuſed to riſe, and the Spaniſh army has been totally routed, with great loſs, near Pampeluna, of which, it is ſuppoſed, the French took immediate poſſeſſion, as the fruit of their victory. The Count de la Union, Commander in Chief of the Spaniſh army in Catalonia, finding that he could as little depend upon the officers as upon the men,

men, had reſigned, even before the cabinet could find him a ſucceſſor.

The French have gained freſh ſucceſſes over the Spaniards on the 17th and 20th November. On the 17th the right wing of the French army totally routed the left wing of the enemy, took their camp, artillery, baggage, and 1008 priſoners. A corps of French emigrants were put to the ſword. The right wing of the Spaniards maintained its ground, and the centre was not attacked. Dugomier, the Commander in Chief of the French army, was killed by a ſhell on a height where he had taken poſt to direct the operations of his troops. On the 20th the Spaniſh redoubts and entrenchments were carried by the bayonet, their whole army put to the rout, and all their artillery, baggage, and camps, with tents for more than 50,000 men, were taken. The ſlaughter is ſaid to have been dreadful, but the letter being written from the field of battle, could not be expected to give the details.

Citizen Villars has had an audience at Genoa, in quality of envoy extraordinary from the French republic.—He aſſured the government, that the National Convention diſapproved of the conduct of Tilly, his predeceſſor, who, he did not doubt, would experience the effects of their reſentment.

Mr Drake, the Engliſh plenipotentiary, had his audience of leave the ſame day.

From the movements in the port of Toulon, and on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, apprehenſions are entertained of a deſcent meditated on the iſland of Corſica. An army of 30,000 men, with a fleet of 14 ſail of the line, are ſaid to be deſtined for this expedition.

Conſiderable animoſities are reported to have ariſen amongſt the Corſicans. The Paolifts are divided among themſelves; the French party is daily gaining ſtrength, particularly as, ſince the return of the Britiſh fleet to the Gulf of St Fiorenzo, a report has been current, that the French intend to make a deſcent on Corſica. A great ferment ſeems to pervade every part of the iſland, ſo much ſo that the Engliſh have deemed it expedient to concenter all their land forces at St Fiorenzo. The two French ſquadrons which have lately joined at Toulon, conſiſt of 16 ſhips of the line, 10 frigates, or armed barques, and a number of ſmaller veſſels fitted for war; two more ſhips of the line, it is ſaid, will be ready for ſea in the courſe of this month, and eight more are on the ſtocks.

At Naples, the actual circumſtances of affairs have occaſioned the government to make ſeveral uſeful reforms. The whole of the marine is undergoing conſiderable improvement; it already conſiſts of 40 ſhips, excluſive of 140 gun-boats, bomb-veſſels, &c. The batteries along the coaſt are alſo increaſing, and nothing is neglected that can add to the means of defence.

The Sardinian forces at Acqui were obliged to remain encamped, to watch the motions of the enemy, who had received great reinforcements from Marſeilles.

Sailed from Cadiz, under the command of Don Melgarejo, the ſquadron which was to reinforce the fleet in the Bay of Roſas. The St Iſodoro, a 74 gun ſhip, with troops and money for the army in Catalonia, was wrecked on its paſſage upon the coaſt, and the crew alone ſaved. Thus the Spaniards have loſt, in the preſent year, two ſhips of the line and one frigate by ſhipwreck.

POLAND.

The Supreme Executive Counſel of Warſaw, to Generaliſſimo Koſciuſko.

'Penetrated with the livelieſt joy at the retreat of the enemy from before this metropolis, the Supreme Executive Council congratulates you, worthy Generaliſſimo, upon this ſignal event, ſince, by your efforts and meaſures, all the threats of the enemy have been fruſtrated. The Supreme Executive Council is but too ſenſible of the difficulties which you, worthy Generaliſſimo, took upon you, on reſolving to defend this place; and the Council cannot forego this opportunity to aſſure you of the gratitude and eſteem which all the capital owes you, ſince the conſequences of your efforts are of the greateſt importance. The Council is reſolved, from this motive, to celebrate this remarkable event by a ſolemn fete; but nothing could render the feſtive ſplendor more grateful to the people, than to have you, worthy Generaliſſimo, preſent at the ſolemnity. Meanwhile, the Council leave it to you to fix the manner and the time of this fete, and it expects your determination upon this ſubject.

Warſaw, Sept. 6.

PROCLAMATION *of the Supreme National Council of Poland to the Nation.*

Citizens, when you took up arms with an intention of recovering your liberty, and of ſaving the country, you ſolemnly vowed, and ſwore before God, that neither the greateſt adverſities, nor the greateſt reverſes, ſhould ſhake your

forti-

fortitude. Providence, in whoſe hand is the fate of nations, has been pleaſed to try your conſtancy. Thaddeus Koſciuſko, whom you had elected chief of the armed force, has juſt been made priſoner, in a bloody combat with the enemy. This ſad event certainly fills your hearts with juſt ſorrow, and your ſenſibility is the tribute due to the virtue of that worthy Citizen, the victim of his patriotiſm. But, Citizens, beware of deſpair, and of burying with his fate the hopes of your country. Remember the motto you have adopted: *Liberty or Death!* preſerve the ſpirit of unity, redouble your zeal and courage, and God will ſtill bleſs the goodneſs of our cauſe.

The Supreme Council promiſe you, that they will remain at their poſt; that they will defend liberty with you; or periſh along with it. In order to fulfil the duty preſcribed to the Council, by the act of inſurrection, they have appointed a new Supreme Chief of the armed force:—Thomas Wawrzecki, Lieutenant General, has been elected. Citizens, you know his excellent character; you are acquainted with his civil and military virtues. The Council hope that you will not ſuffer yourſelves to be caſt down by misfortune; but rather that you will ſummon up all your ſtrength, for the ſalvation of the ſtate; and that, ſupported by your energy, you will enable the Council to maintain the defence of liberty and the country.

Done at Warſaw, in the ſitting of the Council, Oct. 14, 1794.

The diſaſter of Koſciuſko's defeat is ſaid to have occaſioned the following correſpondence:

LETTER *from the Ruſſian Lieutenant General Baron Verſen to the King of Poland.*

SIRE, The total defeat of a Poliſh corps ſtationed at Kameck, the capture of a great number of ſoldiers, officers of all ranks, commanding generals, nay, even that of him, who, as chief of the revolution of 1794, and the chief command over them all (Koſciuſko); theſe are the happy conſequences of the 10th of October.

Convinced that your Majeſty, and the republic of Poland, have again regained your original rights, I haſten to apply to this legitimate power, to obtain the liberty of all the Ruſſian generals, officers, and ſervants, as alſo the liberty of the members of the diplomatic corps, and of the ladies, who were detained priſoners, againſt every reſpect due to the law of nations. Their ſpeedy return will increaſe my inclination to do as much on my part, as I am permitted, or as ſhall depend upon me.

In hopes of theſe efforts, which are always uſeful to reſtore a laſting and ſalutary tranquillity in Poland, and that I ſhall be able to offer, even during the preſent year, my reverence to your Majeſty, I entreat your Majeſty to be graciouſly pleaſed to accept of the ſame as already offered, with thoſe ſentiments in which I have the honour to remain, &c.

BARON VON FERSEN.

AUTHENTIC *Copy of the Anſwer returned by the King of Poland to a Letter from the Ruſſian General Verſen.*

SIR, However painful we find the defeat of a part of the Poliſh army on the 10th of October, eſpecially on account of the loſs of a man valuable in all reſpects, and whoſe merit it has been to have laid the foundation to the firſt fruits of the independence of his country, yet it cannot ſhake the firmneſs of thoſe, who have ſolemnly vowed either to die, or to conquer for liberty.

You need not wonder, Sir, if the method which you propoſe to us, to liberate the Ruſſian priſoners and hoſtages, who ſerve as pledges for the Poles ſeized by the Ruſſians, does not meet with our concurrence. If you would endeavour to exchange your priſoners for our own, I would then voluntarily gratify your wiſhes.

(Signed) STANISLAUS, Rex.

LETTER *of the Supreme National Council to Generaliſſimo Koſciuſko.*

THE Council, in your misfortune, bewails that of the country at large. They placed not, in events, that confidence which they have never ceaſed to repoſe in your virtues. The duty of good citizens, and your example, will prevent our deſpairing of the country. As long as you ſhall be at liberty to addreſs the Council, boldly make known to us your wants, and thoſe of the brave companions of your efforts, who now partake your melancholy ſituation: So high is the value which the Council ſet upon your perſon, that they would willingly reſtore to the enemy all their priſoners for you; and there is not an individual in the Council that would not joyfully barter his liberty for yours.

It is by an uncommon courſe of things, Generaliſſimo, that you receive from your cotemporaries that tribute which the lateſt poſterity will one day render you.

Such are the ſentiments which the Supreme Council charges me, in my quality for the preſent week, to convey to you;

and to theſe I add the feelings of my profound reſpect. (Signed)

THADDEUS DEMBOWSKI, Preſident.

The capture of Praga by aſſault, happened on the 3d October by 20,000 Ruſſians, in three columns. Ten thouſand Poles were made priſoners, including Wawrzecewſki, the commandant. The captors took 72 pieces of heavy ordnance, and ſet all the Pruſſian priſoners at liberty. The loſs of the Ruſſians is ſaid to amount to 3000 men.

The entrenchments which had been thrown up in haſte before that untenable place, were defended with deſperate valour by the Poles, and the Ruſſians loſt a great number of men; ſome accounts, of their own, ſtate that number to be above 2000 men. They were, after all, obliged to take the place by ſtorm, and the Poles had 3000 men killed, and 4000 made priſoners.

General Ferſen ſummoned Warſaw on the 13th October, but was anſwered by an abſolute refuſal. That city is now completely inveſted.

Nov. 18. Accounts were received at Berlin, that all the Poliſh troops, which marched againſt the Pruſſians, had offered to capitulate, and lay down their arms; that the corps under Prince Poniatowſki had already capitulated, and given up 17 pieces of cannon, ſome pontoons, and near 1600 muſkets. Some days after this, General Klinkowſtroom had obtained a conſiderable advantage over the Poles, and taken 55 officers and 300 men priſoners. The reſt of the Poliſh forces had united, and marched towards Cracow, headed by their preſent chief, Wawrzecki. The remains of their army actually attempted to open themſelves a way to Gallicia, through Cracow and Upper Sileſia, in order, if poſſible, to effect their eſcape into France, a thought which nothing but deſpair could have inſpired; they were partly haraſſed in the rear by the Ruſſians under General Deniſow, by the Pruſſian troops on their flank, and the Pruſſian cordon upon the river Nida, in ſuch a manner as to be forced to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, on the 18th inſt. near Kodoczin, together with their Chief Wawrzecki, four Generals, the reſt of the officers, and 19 pieces of cannon. It is however ſaid, that General Madalinſki, with two officers, has effected his eſcape to Gallicia. The Preſident Jahrzewſki is returned to Warſaw. The members of the late Supreme Council are ſeparated, and Kollontay is fled with the caſh and jewels he had taken away from Warſaw.

AMERICA.

Sept. 30. The ſecretary at war received diſpatches from General Wayne, dated head-quarters, Grand Glaizes, Auguſt 14th and 28th, who is entruſted with the conduct of the war againſt the Indian nations who dwell on the banks of the Miamis. The General ſtates, that the expedition hath been attended with complete ſucceſs. A ſevere action took place on the 20th Auguſt in the vicinity of the Britiſh poſts and garriſon, at the foot of the Rapids, which ended in the rout of the Indian army, and the deſolation of their country. If this was the commiſſion of the American General, he hath executed it with a dreadful fidelity. We offer no opinion on the juſtice or neceſſity of this war; but, as the friends of humanity, we read, with painful ſenſations, the following extract from the General's diſpatches: 'The loſs of the enemy was more than double to that of the federal army; the woods were ſtrewed, for a conſiderable diſtance, with dead bodies of Indians, and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with Britiſh muſkets and bayonets. We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the houſes and corn fields were conſumed and deſtroyed for a conſiderable diſtance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within piſtol ſhot of that garriſon, who were compelled to remain tacit ſpectators to this general devaſtation and conflagration, among which were the ſtores and houſes of Colonel M'Kee, the Britiſh Indian agent, and principal ſtimulator of the war now exiſting between the United States and the ſavages. The army returned to this place on the 27th, by eaſy marches, laying waſte the villages and corn fields, for about fifty miles on each ſide of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages, and a great quantity of corn to be conſumed, or deſtroyed, upon Au Glaize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be effected in the courſe of a few days.'

The executive have alſo received copies of the correſpondence between the Britiſh Major Campbell and General Wayne. The Major begins it, by enquiring of the General by what authority he came there. The General anſwers, by requiring to know, who gave the Major authority to eſtabliſh a fort at that place, it being within our ſide of the treaty boundary, and no ſuch eſtabliſhment there when that inſtrument was ſigned.

The diſputes of the United States with the

the Indians on their back ſettlements, are not yet terminated. Warriors, from other nations, have been attempting to join the Creeks and the Cherokees in their hoſtilities, particularly the formidable number of 400 Seneca warriors all armed with well finiſhed rifles; but being informed of a treaty that was made, did return to their villages. In the rencounters which have taken place, ſucceſs ſeems to have attended the troops of the United States, and very agreeable accounts have been received of their ſubmiſſion to order and peace.

WEST INDIES.

The reports which, for a conſiderable time, were in circulation concerning the ſucceſs of the French at Guadaloupe are confirmed. The following was the ſituation of affairs in that quarter, Oct. 27: 'The enemy, from Point-a-Petre, attacked our camp at Berville, and obliged General Graham, with the force there, to capitulate. General Preſcott with a few men, yet holds Fort Matilda at Baſſaterre; but the enemy are erecting batteries to annoy him, and, we fear, will ſoon drive our ſoldiers from their poſt. Admiral Jervis, in the Boyne, is off Baſſaterre, Sir C. Grey at Martinique, and the iſland univerſally defenceleſs. We have not more than 60 regulars here, and the other colonies are equally weak.

At Lloyd's, the following deplorable article was communicated: 'On the capture of the camp at Guadaloupe, under the command of General Graham, no proviſion was made for the royaliſts, conſiſting nearly of 400, moſt of them planters, the greateſt part of whom were the next day either guillotined or ſhot by the negroes, in a manner too ſhocking to relate.'

The Britiſh poſſeſſions in St Domingo have been expoſed alſo to conſiderable danger, from the attacks of the ſavage banditti which abound in that iſland, as appears from the Royal Jamaica Gazette.

Kingſton, Sept. 20. Recent accounts from St Domingo ſtate, that the brigands, about ten or twelve days ago, made a ſerious attempt, both by ſtratagem and force, aſſiſted by treachery, to obtain poſſeſſion of St Marc's, in which they had nearly ſucceeded, when intelligence being conveyed to Cape Nichola Mole of its critical ſituation, a frigate was immediately diſpatched to the relief of the place, and their nefarious deſigns moſt completely defeated.

It appears that 300 effective men have marched from L'Arcahaye to St Marc, to reinforce Colonel Briſbane, who, with ſuch an addition, may defy the operations of either intrigue or open force.

Oct. 11. The moſt profound quiet reigns at St Marc's, and its neighbourhood. The town is now completely ſurrounded by a breaſt-work conſtructed with much labour; and, by the indefatigable exertions of Colonel Briſbane, the adjacent country has been effectually cleared of its ſavage invaders.

It appears from the account of the capitulation of the important poſt of Berville, in the iſland of Guadaloupe, that the army which attacked ours was compoſed principally of Negroes, who had been collected in great numbers, by means of proclamations which had been iſſued, giving freedom to the blacks, and recommending induſtry and reſpect to property. Theſe proclamations were iſſued under the ſanction of the Convention, and are to be promulgated in all the colonies. In Guadaloupe, theſe proclamations have had the effect, above mentioned, of collecting, from all parts, the Negroes, and of inducing them to take up arms againſt the Britiſh forces. The greateſt apprehenſions, we are ſorry to ſay, are entertained in the other iſlands of the effect of declaring the Negroes free. The ſame accounts add, that many of the emigrants who were taken with Brigadier General Graham, have been moſt cruelly butchered, and that the ſickneſs which prevailed among our troops had very much weakened our force, while that of the enemy was conſiderably increaſed by the means above mentioned.

GAZETTEE INTELLIGENCE.

Horſe-Guards, Dec. 13.

By diſpatches received from Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Martinique the 16th, 19th, and 24th of October, it appears, that the enemy, from Point-a-Petre, in the iſland of Guadaloupe, made a landing at Govave and Lamentin, on the ſame iſland, on the 27th of September, and proceeded to attack the camp of Berville, under the command of Brigadier-General Graham, who defended this poſition with the utmoſt gallantry and ſpirit, until the 6th of October, when, finding his proviſions nearly exhauſted, and that he was cut off from all communication with the ſhipping, and without hopes of relief, he was obliged to ſurrender, his force being reduced to 125 rank and file fit for duty.

By this unfortunate event, the whole of the iſland of Guadaloupe, except Fort Matilda, where Lieut. Gen. Preſcott commands, fell into the hands of the enem

The Britiſh forces, which were taken at Berville camp, conſiſt of the flank companies from Ireland, and the 29th, 43d, and 65th regiments. Their loſs in the different actions, between the 27th of September and 6th of October, as nearly as could be aſcertained, amounts to two officers killed, and five wounded; twenty-five non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed, and fifty-one ditto wounded.

Officers Killed—Major Forbes; and Lieut. Cochran of the 39th.

Officers Wounded—Capt. Hutton of the artillery; Capt. Cameron of the 43d; Lieut. Keating of the 33d; Enſign Paris of the 65th; and Quarter-Maſter Clements of the 39th.

Horſe-Guards, Dec. 18.

By diſpatches received from Lieut. Col. James Grant, commanding officer at Cape Nichola Mole, in the iſland of St Domingo, dated the 21ſt of October, it appears, that the town and poſt of Leogane, in the ſame iſland, had fallen into the hands of the forces of the Convention, aided by a numerous corps of revolted negroes.

Horſe-Guards, Dec. 20.

The following report has been received from Gen. Walmoden by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and tranſmitted by him to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas:

Head-quarters, Arnheim, Dec. 17.

The movements of the enemy, and works carried on at Nimeguen, and ſeveral other points of their line, appeared to indicate an attack; when the march of a ſtrong column yeſterday, from the environs of Emmerick, to Nimeguen, left me little doubt that they had ſome immediate enterpriſe in view.

At ſix o'clock this morning about 80 boats of various ſizes, with troops on board, came down a branch of the Waal, and were carried by the ſtream to our ſide of the river, near the poſt of Cheut, where, favoured by a thick fog, they effectuated a landing, and made a vigorous attack on our battery there, which returned their fire, but could not be defended againſt their numbers, covered by a very heavy fire of ſhot and ſhells from the ſtrong batteries they had erected on the other ſide of the river.

Major Thiele, with the regiment of Stockhauſſen, a battalion of that of Saxe Gotha, and the picquet which he had called in, made an attempt to recover the battery, but he was repulſed in the attack.

In the mean time the General of infantry, Buſche, arrived, and led theſe troops to a ſecond attack, without being able to drive away the enemy; but, on receiving a reinforcement, conſiſting of 1ſt and 2d battalions of Grenadiers, he ordered a third attack to be made with the bayonet: It was executed without firing a ſingle ſhot; and the enemy, having previouſly ſpiked ſome guns in the battery, and ſet fire to a few houſes, fled with great precipitation to their boats.

Gen. Buſche, on his return from this ſucceſsful attack, was ſtruck in the arm and cheſt by a ball from an eight pounder, which proved fatal in a very few minutes. His loſs is much to be regretted. Major Bachmeiſter, of the regiment of Saxe Gotha, a very deſerving officer, fell alſo in the action.

No exact return has been received of our loſs; that of the enemy is not known, as they carried off with them their wounded, and even ſome of their dead.

The attack appears to have been made on ſeveral poſts of our line, particularly Fort St Andrew, Douvert, Panderon, and the iſle of Byland.

Lieut. Gen. Werneck reports, that at Byland ſome of the boats were ſunk by the fire of the batteries in attempting the paſſage of the river, and that the greateſt part of the troops were drowned.

(Signed) WALMODEN.

By a letter from Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, to his Royal Highneſs, of the ſame date, it appears that the enemy were repulſed at Fort St Andre by the Dutch troops, and that they had not ſucceeded in forcing any one of the points againſt which their attacks were directed.

LONDON.

In Paris, the Jacobin club is ſtill trying to maintain its ground, but as the current of popular opinion is ſo ſtrongly againſt them, the Convention will probably proceed to rigorous meaſures for their total ſuppreſſion.

The decree of the Convention which reſtores to Lyons its ancient name, has cauſed univerſal ſatisfaction there, and letters from thence ſay, it is hoped the Convention will complete the happineſs of that city, by recalling to its boſom thoſe citizens whom error had led into rebellion, but who wiſh now to return to reſume their employment at thoſe manufactures which made the riches and property of that once flouriſhing city, which may regain its ſplendour, if thoſe citizens are permitted to return from baniſhment.

The Ladies of Antigua lately preſented

to

to the troops, under Sir Charles Grey, a very acceptable ſupply of flannel articles. Thirty-four ladies had contributed 355 flannel and cotton waiſtcoats, and 302 pairs of flannel and cotton drawers.

On the 6th September the French hoiſted their new flag at Smyrna with great rejoicings, and they were ſaluted by the Conſuls from Venice and Raguſa; but what has aſtoniſhed ſome perſons is, that the Turkiſh ſhips in the harbour of Smyrna, and garriſon alſo, ſaluted the tri-coloured flag, the former by 10, and the latter by 12 guns, which the French commandant returned with 21 guns. Government having demanded a paſſport from all the foreign miniſters for a French veſſel, with the tri-coloured flag, bound to Jaffa, in Syria, with 8000 killoos of corn, on account of the Sublime Porte, the Spaniſh and Neapolitan miniſters acceded to the demand, without any difficulty; the Britiſh ambaſſador, however, and the Dutch Charge des Affairs refuſed, as being contrary to the intereſts of maritime nations. The Turkiſh miniſter, diſpleaſed with this refuſal, again ſolicited the two miniſters, who at length complied with his requeſt, declaring, that they granted the paſſport ſolely to preſerve a good underſtanding between the two Courts, but that in future they were determined not to grant any paſſport to any French ſhip.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, to teſtify to General Suwarrow her ſatisfaction on the ſubject of the victory at Brzeſe, has appointed him her Aid-du-camp, and has ſent him a crown of laurels, ſet in brilliants, of the value of 60,000 roubles. She has alſo permitted him to chooſe a regiment in her army, which ſhall bear his name for ever.

Nov. 8. About three o'clock afternoon, two of the French ſtate priſoners, confined in the fortreſs of Olmutz, in Moravia, unexpectedly found means to mount two fleet Engliſh horſes, which had been brought for that purpoſe, and galloped out of the gate towards Sternberg, where they found two poſt-chariots ready for them, in which one of them took the road to the heights of Friedenthal, and the other arrived on the ſame evening at Troppau, in Upper Sileſia, where he paſſed for a phyſician. Both of them were followed by meſſengers. One is ſaid to have been the Marquis de la Fayette.

Nov. 22. Lord Hood arrived at Portſmouth in the Victory, from the Mediterranean, having reſigned his command in that ſtation.

A few days afterwards, Admiral Coſby, likewiſe, arrived in the Alcide, of 74 guns, with a large convoy from the Streights, &c.

Their Majeſties, accompanied by the Princeſs Royal, and the Princeſſes Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, laſt night (Nov. 26,) honoured Covent-Garden Theatre with their preſence, for the firſt time this ſeaſon. The reception of the Royal Family by one of the moſt crouded audiences that this theatre ever could boaſt, was ſuch as was gratifying to the feelings of every loyal boſom. The appearance of their Sovereign ſeemed to awaken all that fervour of attachment which animates true Britons, towards the head of that Conſtitution which every good man is ready to ſupport, and defend, with his fortune and his life; and a greater burſt of honeſt feeling never broke from an aſſembly than when the national air, of 'God ſave the King,' was ſung, and which was repeated, by command of the audience, no leſs than ſix times in the courſe of the evening; 'Rule Britannia,' was not forgotten; and, indeed, no expreſſion of loyalty and reſpectful attachment was omitted, which could evince the honeſt and patriotic feelings of a Britiſh audience. The Prince of Wales was in his private box.

It appears that Admiral Bligh, in the Alexander, of 74 guns, fought with incredible bravery Le Tigre, of 84 guns, La Jean Bart, of 84, and a frigate of 44 guns, four hours before he ſtruck his colours, which Admiral Bligh did not do till the other four line of battle ſhips and frigates bore down, after a fruitleſs chaſe of the Canada, of 74 guns, Captain Hamilton, which eſcaped. Le Tigre and La Jean Bart were wrecks as well as the Alexander, and loſt 450 men killed and wounded. The Alexander loſt about 80 men killed and wounded; but the officers names who fell cannot be aſcertained.

At Copenhagen, the Royal College of General Economy and Commerce have cauſed to be printed, a liſt of the Daniſh ſhips carried into England, in the ſame manner as the Court of Admiralty of London has publiſhed it, and ſent it over by the Daniſh Conſul. The liſt contains 315 ſhips. No deciſion hath yet arrived there, from the Engliſh Admiralty, on that ſubject.

It is in contemplation to augment the Marines by the reduction of the ſinecures which have been enjoyed by naval officers for many years, which will fully pay the expences of raiſing and maintaining another diviſion

diviſion, which are to be ſtationed, and ſtyled the Woolwich Diviſion, which is to conſiſt of 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 15 Captains, 5 Captain Lieutenants, 10 firſt Lieutenants, and 20 ſecond Lieutenants; and Colonel Bowater is reported to have the command.

Conſiderable inundations have taken place by reaſon of the late rains, ſo as to interrupt travelling on ſome of the roads; they have occaſioned the Thames to overflow, and the meadows adjoining to it, in the neighbourhood of Windſor, are all under water making a very diſmal appearance.

At Conſtantinople, the Divan have formed vaſt plans of internal regulations; one of which is, to introduce European tactics into their army, a meaſure highly offenſive to the Janiſſaries: it is, however, the object of the Court to reduce the power of that formidable and dangerous corps.

Dec. 8. Sir William Erſkine, Sir James Baird, Major Erſkine, and Captain Hope, arrived in town from the Britiſh army in Holland.

9. At Guildhall the Court of Aldermen unanimouſly voted their thanks to Paul Le Meſurier, Eſq; late Lord Mayor of this city, for his punctual, regular, and able diſcharge of the various duties of that high and important office; for the politeneſs and hoſpitality with which his mayoralty was diſtinguiſhed; for the ſacred regard which he manifeſted towards the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens; and his ſtrenuous and manly exertions in repreſſing a dangerous tumult, and reſtoring peace, tranquillity, and ſecurity to the inhabitants of the metropolis.

By a decree of the Convention, the Jacobin club was ſhut up on November 12, and on the 14th the members of it attempted to aſſemble elſewhere, and endeavoured to raiſe commotions among the people, but to no purpoſe; ſome of the ringleaders were arreſted.

10. At the levee, Earl Fitzwilliam kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and General Leigh, on his promotion to the government of the Bermuda iſlands; as did the following officers, on being appointed to the different ſhips which are to bring over the Princeſs of Wales, viz. Commodore Payne, of the Jupiter of 50 guns; Hon. Capt. Stopford, of the Phaeton frigate; the Hon. Capt. Legge of the Latona; Capt. Browel, of the Mary yacht; Capt. Bagot, of the Auguſta yacht; Earl Clermont, and Mr A. St Leger. They were introduced by Lord Southampton.

Government have iſſued orders for the neceſſary preparations to be made in the iſle of Thanet, for the accommodation of an army of between 20,000 and 30,000 men, which is to be encamped there early in the enſuing ſpring; a meaſure highly neceſſary and wiſe, intended to guard againſt any unfavourable occurrence to the ſituation of this country that may take place in the affairs of Holland.

12. Great preparations are making to get the Earl of Moira's army in readineſs for embarkation; they are daily increaſing in number at Southampton: ſix regiments of cavalry are to be drafted from the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments, three battalions are to be drafted from the foot guards, to conſiſt of 500 men each, and alſo a general draft from the different marching regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Dundas, to the Court of Directors, on the ſubject of the Proteſt againſt the Proceedings of the Court reſpecting their ſhipping affairs.

'To the Honourable the Chairman of the Eaſt India Company.

'SIR, *Wimbledon, Nov.* 8.

'In the minutes of the Court of Directors, tranſmitted to me yeſterday by Mr Ramſay, I find a letter addreſſed to the Court by Mr C. Grant, upon a ſubject reſpecting which there has been much diſcuſſion for ſome years paſt. There are ſome ſtriking facts ſtated in that letter; and if I do not miſunderſtand the import of it, it would appear that the Court of Directors, in fixing the freight of this year, have acted contrary to their own judgement (after full deliberation) of what was reaſonable freight, from an apprehenſion that there exiſted ſomewhere an influence, which rendered the conceſſion neceſſary.

'It is impoſſible for me, in juſtice to the public, to ſhut my eyes to ſuch a ſtatement; for if the principle of it is once admitted, there is an end of every idea of public participation, and Parliament will naturally look up to me for an explanation of ſo ſingular a circumſtance. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HENRY DUNDAS.'

It is with no ſmall degree of pleaſure we obſerve, that in September laſt, the regiſter of lives, reſtored and ſaved to the ſtate,

ſtate, by the Royal Humane Society, amounted to 2766.

A mutiny which had exiſted for ſome time on board the Culloden, of 74 guns, was ſettled by an order from the Admiralty in the following manner:—'That ſeveral Captains were to go on board and inform the crew, unleſs they immediately returned to their duty, the Royal George of 110 guns, and Queen of 98 guns, would directly be laid alongſide of them;' they were allowed half an hour to conſider the matter. The officers, and all others who choſe to leave the ſhip, were at liberty ſo to do. The ſhip's company ſeveral times wanted to make terms, which could not poſſibly be complied with: in about 20 minutes, they all agreed to return to their duty; twelve of the ringleaders were inſtantly ſeized and put in irons, and will, it is ſaid, be tried by a Court Martial for the ſame. During the time the ſhip was in this mutinous ſtate, the crew flogged ſeveral marines, becauſe they would not join them, and would have puniſhed the whole had they gone below.

The French ſquadron which captured the Antelope packet for America, with the Auguſt mail, conſiſted of a 50 gun ſhip, two of 40 guns, two ſloops of war and a cutter, which had been cruiſing off the banks of Newfoundland near three weeks, and had taken 23 prizes, excluſive of the packet; among them was the Mars, a merchant brig, bound for Halifax with goods for the winter's aſſortment. The inhabitants of that port will greatly feel her loſs. The French burnt all their prizes, except the Antelope and the Mars, reſerving only the invoices, the amount of which they are to be paid by the Convention. This was in conſequence of a decree of the Convention to prevent recaptures, and weakening the crews of their ſhips by manning the prizes.

The Convention have divided Flanders into ſeven diſtricts, of which Ghent, Bruges, Oſtend, Nieuport, Dixmunde, Courtray, Oudenarde, Menin, Aloſt, St Nicholas, and Tournay, are the chief places.

Very diſtreſſing accounts have been received of the renewed havock made by the yellow fever at Philadelphia; but it is ſome conſolation to hear, that it is not ſo contagious as the fever which raged on the continent laſt year: and the coolneſs of the weather, it is hoped, would check its ravages. One of the moſt remarkable circumſtances attending this peſtilence, which proves beyond doubt its locality, and corrects the prevalent opinion of its having been conveyed acroſs the Atlantic by a ſlave ſhip, is, that it will not ſpread from the place where it originated.

LOAN.

Mr Pitt hath finally negociated the loan for the current year. The following is an accurate ſtatement: The Loan conditionally agreed for is Eighteen Millions for the ſervice of England, and Eight Millions for that of the Emperor; the terms of which, if the dividends on the latter are guaranteed by Parliament, are to be as follows, viz.—For every 400l. money the ſubſcriber is to receive

£. 300	0	0	Three per Cents.
100	0	0	Four per Cents.
1	5	6	Long Annuities.

And of the Imperial ſubſcription,

£. 83	6	8	Three per Cents.
5	0	0	Annually for 25 years.

The regular dividends upon the Imperial ſtock and annuity to be fully guaranteed by Parliament; but if Parliament ſhould not think fit to enter into ſuch a guarantee, the Loan is then to conſiſt of 18 millions only, on the following terms:

£. 100	0	0	Three per Cents	for each 100l. ſubſcribed.
33	6	8	Four per Cents	
0	12	6	Long Annuities	

The following is a correct liſt of the Gentlemen with whom Mr Pitt has agreed for this Loan:

Meſſrs Boyd, Benfield, and Co.; Abraham Roberts, and Co.; Peter Thelluſon, Eſq; Meſſrs Thelluſon, Brothers, and Co; Meſſrs B. and A. Goldſmid; George Ward, Eſq; E. P. Solomons, Eſq; Rawſon Aiſlabie, Eſq;

And in thoſe gentlemen's liſts are included ſome of the moſt opulent bankers and merchants in this city; ſuch as Meſſrs Smith, Payne, and Smith; Sir Richard Carr Glynn; Joſeph Denniſon, Eſq; &c. &c.

The Cabinet Miniſters in Council have paſſed an order for a conſiderable increaſe of men on the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments.

The treaty of marriage between his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick, was laſt night ſent off, fully executed on the part of the Britiſh Government.

At Berlin a patent reſpecting the opening of a loan, in the coin of inferior money, to the treaſury of his Pruſſian Majeſty, has lately been publiſhed by government.

The meeting of the American Congreſs was fixed for the 3d of November. On the firſt day there was not a quorum of either

either houſe; on the ſecond, a majority of the Houſe of Repreſentatives aſſembled (fifty-three are a quorum); on the 11th of November, only fifteen of the Senate, with Mr Adams, the Vice-preſident of the United States, who, by his office, preſides in the Senate, were aſſembled. The Senate conſiſts of thirty members, a majority of whom is required to make a quorum, but the Vice-preſident is not, in this reſpect, conſidered as a Senator, becauſe he has not a vote, except when the voices happen to be equal. This is a pretty clear proof that no alarm is feared in America.

The Telegraph Signal Houſes begin to make their appearance on the coaſt, under the direction of Captain Clements; and, from the great attention paid by him to the buſineſs, it is ſuppoſed they will be complete by the 1ſt of January. The eſtabliſhment of each is to conſiſt of one lieutenant, one midſhipman, and two ſeamen.

It appears that the Poliſh troops, who behaved with all the gallantry which could be expected from very unequal numbers, had deſigned to carry off with them their King; but the citizens, when they heard of the project, ſurrounded the caſtle in crowds, exclaiming, that 'if his Majeſty quitted Warſaw, he muſt take a paſſage through their bodies.'

About the end of November, upwards of ſix thouſand pounds were paid to Mr John Thomas (lately a poor labouring man) at the office of Mr Richard Pember, attorney at law, in Briſtol, being the arrears of rent of an eſtate of more than 300l. per annum, of which Mr Thomas has been kept out of poſſeſſion by an opulent gentleman, and which Mr Pember lately recovered for Mr Thomas in an ejectment cauſe.

EDINBURGH.

We record it with ſome degree of ſatisfaction and applauſe, that no fewer than fifty-five members of the Cape Club are at preſent inrolled in the patriotic corps of Edinburgh Volunteers. Five Old Sovereigns of the Cape are doing duty in *one* company. And *ſeven* Knights of the Cape are officers of the Volunteers.

Dec. 2. This morning a fire broke out in the houſe of Mrs Lithgow in Tobago Street, which, by timely aſſiſtance, was ſoon extinguiſhed, with the loſs only of the apartment in which it began. Mrs Lithgow, however, unfortunately periſhed in the flames.

Gun-powder works, the firſt ever in Scotland, are now erecting, by an Engliſh company, upon the Lord Advocate's and Mr Dewar of Vogrie's grounds, at Stobs, ten miles ſouth of Edinburgh.

The Preſbytery of Glaſgow having had the admonition and information of the laſt General Aſſembly, reſpecting the profanation of the Lord's day, under their conſideration, at their two laſt meetings, unanimouſly agreed to appoint the ſame to be read from all the pulpits within their bounds, on the firſt Sabbath of January next, or as ſoon after as may be convenient, recommending it, at the ſame time, to the ſeveral miniſters to preach on the ſubject; and particularly to caution their people againſt engaging in worldly buſineſs, unneceſſary walking or traveling, on the Lord's day; againſt ſpending the Sabbath in public houſes, &c.; and to exhort all to attend regularly on the public ordinances of religion; and alſo to admoniſh parents and heads of families to employ every prudent method for rendering the ſtated returns of the Lord's day ſubſervient to the inſtruction of their children, apprentices, and ſervants. The Preſbytery farther recommended it to the miniſters, to converſe with individuals and bodies of men, who have influence in their pariſhes, on the means which may be moſt prudent and ſucceſsful in promoting the end in view; and to Kirk Seſſions, within their bounds, to take ſuch winning and effectual meaſures for promoting the ſanctification of the Sabbath, as may be for edification.

4. A fire broke out in a cotton work in the Sneddon, Paiſley, which burnt down two ſtories of the building, and did conſiderable other damage before it could be got extinguiſhed.

The Preſbytery of Edinburgh, taking into conſideration the prevalence of profaneneſs and immorality, have appointed the King's proclamation againſt thoſe vices to be read from all their pulpits.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to permit the Edinburgh Volunteer corps to be called *The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.*

Another reſpite, for a month, came to David Downie, now priſoner in the caſtle, ſentenced to be executed for high treaſon, but recommended to mercy by the Jury.

Notwithſtanding the apparent ſcarcity of money, eſtates in Scotland continue to ſell well; a few days ago, the eſtate of Hermandſhields, in the county of Edinburgh

burgh, was sold at near forty years purchase.

The lands of Highlaws, part of the Barony of Renton, in Berwickshire, were sold in the Parliament House by judicial sale, before the Lords. The proven rent was 194l. 3s. 7d. 2-12ths. They were exposed at 6213l. 15s. 1d. 4 12ths, being *thirty-two years* purchase—and sold at *eight thousand six hundred and fifty pounds*, being upwards of *forty-four* years purchase.

As a further proof of the high value of landed property, we may mention, that the lands of Miltown of Colquhoun, near Greenock were exposed to sale before Lord Stonefield, Ordinary, on the 26th November last. The upset price was 2185l. 8s. 10d. 3-12ths, being twenty-five years purchase, and were sold for 4,400l. about *fifty years* purchase.

A boat belonging to his Majesty's tender the Deptford, in going off from Leith to the ship in the roads, with the commanding officer on board, was overset by a sudden squall of wind. The officer and crew, after hanging by the boat, and supporting themselves in the water by the oars, for upwards of twenty minutes, were fortunately saved by the exertions of another boat who saw their distress, although at upwards of a mile's distance when the accident happened.

The foreign demand for the coarser kind of woollen cloths, which are chiefly made in the west of England, is, at this time, uncommonly great, owing to the interruption which the war has occasioned to the manufacture of the above articles in Holland and Flanders.

On the 12th Sir James Stirling, Bart. Lord Provost, and Lord Lieutenant of the city, inspected the Leith Volunteers; when his Lordship, with great satisfaction, conferred high commendations on the martial appearance of that corps. The corps, at present, consists of an hundred and upwards; and many more gentlemen are entering into it.

On the 13th, three gentlemen of this city happening accidentally to dine at Duddingston, and the evening being very dark, accompanied with much wind and rain, they judged it almost impossible to return to town on foot, and accordingly sent to Edinburgh for a chaise. In the interim, one of the gentlemen took a bett, that, notwithstanding the darkness and inclemency of the night, he would go to the top of Arthur's seat, and deposit a pair of tongs on the highest part of it, and return to the company in an hour and a half. He set out at nine o'clock, and performed the exploit in less than three quarters of an hour, without any other accident than the loss of his knee-buckles, tearing his cloaths, and several falls in descending the hill.

Sir John Sinclair appeared at St James's, as Colonel of his regiment of fencibles, in the old Highland dress; the trews, and not the filibeg, being, it is confidently asserted, the ancient dress of the Caledonians: And it is probable, that the same garb was wore by the ancient Britons, who, when they gave up painting their bodies, would naturally adopt a party coloured dress, which, from the southern, would in course of time go to the northern parts of the island.

Mr Thelwall is said to have written a note to Mr Erskine, before his trial, stating his determination to undertake his own defence.—This answer was returned —'If you do, you'll be hanged.'—The reply was instantaneous—'I'll be *hanged* if I do!'

The weekly consumption of the British navy is, on an average, as follows: 749,000 gallons of beer; 749,000 pounds of bread; 749,000 ditto of beef; 107,000 ditto of cheese; and 54,000 ditto of butter.

On Tuesday the 15th, the Special Commission Court of Oyer and Terminer, met in the Parliament House, agreeable to last adjournment; but no business having been brought before them, the Court again adjourned till Tuesday the 13th of January.

It gives us pleasure to mention, for the satisfaction of those who have relations in the 37th regiment, that a letter is received from one of the officers (who was taken prisoner on the 19th October), dated Amiens, November 12, 1794, and conveyed through Switzerland, stating, that no officer was killed at the time of their misfortune; those who were wounded are all recovering, and out of danger. Very few men were killed, only 30 wounded; the others were made prisoners, and are safe and well at Amiens.

The herring-fishery in the West Highlands, having, in a great measure, misgiven this year, no less than 54 vessels went through the Great Canal in the course of ten days, for the herring-fishery on the east coast.

18. An order arrived in town, authorising the Lord Justice Clerk, or any other of the Lords of Justiciary, to liberate, upon bail, Walter Millar, Arthur M'Ewan Robert Orrock, Alexander Aitcheson, and Alexander Fairley, formerly apprehended for seditious practices, and who had been tran-

transmitted to London to bear testimony in the late trials for High Treason there. The above persons were brought to town on Thursday, and committed to the tolbooth. The order, authorising their liberation, is signed by twelve members of the Privy Council. George Ross was discharged in London, by warrant of the Duke of Portland.

A royal warrant is come down for opening the jewel office of Scotland, in the Castle, which has been shut for many years. Besides the regalia of Scotland, it is supposed to contain many papers of importance. And this day, (December 23d,) in consequence of previous intimation, the following noblemen and gentlemen met in the Lord Register's room in the Register-office, viz. his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the city of Edinburgh, Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief of the forces, the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Advocate, &c. and from thence went to the Crown-room in the Castle of Edinburgh, where (it is said) they only found a large chest, supposed to contain the *regalia*, but it was not opened; the warrant not being thought sufficient to authorise such a measure. The *regalia* of Scotland, viz. the Crown of pure gold, enriched with many precious stones, diamonds, pearls, and curious enameling, and the Sceptre and Sword of curious workmanship, &c. were deposited in the Crown-room in the Castle of Edinburgh, 26th March 1707, by the Depute Marischal, in name of William Earl Marischal, heritable keeper of the *regalia* of Scotland, in presence of David Earl of Glasgow, Lord Treasurer Depute, before seven notaries and above thirty witnesses. Our readers will find a very full account of the regalia of Scotland in vol. 20. p. 298, and vol. 43. p. 64.

24. This day a meeting of the county of Edinburgh was held here, his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the county, in the chair.—The meeting took under their consideration some resolutions respecting the defence of the county.

One thousand five hundred chaldrons of coals are contracted for at Newcastle, to be sent to Holland, by vessels belonging to that port, for the use of the British army.

LOSS OF THE VIRGINIA.

On the 19th of November last, the Virginia sailed from the Clyde in ballast, having seven passengers on board, viz. Mr Murdoch of Paisley, his wife, two children, a sister-in-law, a maid servant, and Mr Dixon, besides the master and crew, in all 21 souls; and by Monday the 24th ult. had got so far on her passage as lat. 56 north, long. 19 west; when, about six in the evening, they discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, and soon after had five feet water in her hold; this induced the master to bear away for Ireland, but though both pumps were kept constantly going, the water gained on them till the following Wednesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, when it had increased to seven feet, and was still increasing. The passengers and crew were now so much fatigued and exhausted, that they could pump no longer; and, they resolved to betake themselves to the long boat. Accordingly, having provided themselves with a few necessaries, such as bread in bags, and some barrels of porter, they all embarked in the boat, passengers and crew; but had not left the ship above 15 minutes, when a sea broke into the boat, which had nearly filled her, and, in terror and confusion, they threw the bread and porter, and every article of provision overboard, to keep her from sinking. In this deplorable situation, they continued sailing before the wind, till about two o'clock in the afternoon, of the following Saturday, when they discovered the Irish land, and made every effort to gain it; but the wind shifting to the southward, they were forced to bear away for Islay. During this night, they suffered the most extreme hardships from the violence of the sea, famine, and cold; next morning, the servant girl and one of the seamen were found dead; Mrs Murdoch almost so, unable any longer to suckle the infant on her breast; Dixon, the passenger, and three of the crew, insane, and totally bereft of reason! About twelve o'clock on Sunday, they saw Islay, and about four in the afternoon nearly gained the shore, and attempted to land in a place of safety, on the north-west side; but the wind proving unfavourable, blowing a tempest, with a prodigious swell of sea, and a strong contrary tide, they were swept upon a reef of rocks where they all perished, except the master, his second mate, carpenter, and three seamen, who narrowly escaped by grasping and scrambling up the rocks. When all hopes of saving any of the rest vanished, the master and the five men, on proceeding a short way from the shore, with the little life that remained, fortunately descried a gentleman's house at a small distance. This house proved to be that of Alexander Camp-

Campbell, Esq; of Ormsay, a gentleman to whose benevolence, hospitality, and kind treatment, Captain Price says, they owe their lives. The ship, when last seen from the boat, was lyingover, with her lower yards in the water.

MUTINY.

For some time past, a considerable alarm has been excited, by the improper conduct of some privates belonging to the Breadalbane Fencibles, lying at Glasgow. The following account of the mutiny appeared in the newspapers:

On Monday the 1st December, a soldier of the first battalion of the Breadalbane fencible regiment, now quartered in Glasgow, having been confined in the guard-house, upon an accusation of having been guilty of a military offence, a party of the regiment assembled round the guard-house, and obliged their officers to set him at liberty. After committing this outrage, they behaved quietly and peaceably, and did regimental duty in the usual manner, though the spirit of mutiny still subsisted to such a degree, that the private soldiers of the regiment, would neither agree to give up the soldier who had been released, nor the ringleaders of the mutiny, to be tried for their crimes. Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief for Scotland, immediately adopted the most vigorous measures, for apprehending the mutineers, by collecting round Glasgow, all the troops which could be spared for that service; and General Leslie, Sir James Stewart, and Colonel Montgomery, went thither to take the command of them, with a determined resolution forcibly to lay hold of the aggressors, in case they were not delivered up by the regiment: But before proceeding to coercion, it was thought proper, by Lord Adam Gordon, and the Officers of his Staff, with whom he consulted, to give the regiment a short time to reflect on their conduct, and the danger in which they stood, if they did not, of their own accord, do what was determined should otherwise be done by force of arms; a voluntary surrender of the offenders being deemed a better example of military discipline, than forcibly seizing them by other troops. This prudent experiment happily succeeded: four of the ringleaders having surrendered themselves voluntarily and unconditionally to Lord Breadalbane, on Tuesday morning the 16th instant, who were immediately marched prisoners to Edinburgh, under a strong guard of their own regiment, commanded by Captain Campbell of the grenadier company. The Hon. Major Leslie, and Mr M'Lean, adjutant of the regiment, having accompanied the party a short way on their march, were, upon their return to town, grossly insulted by a number of riotous and disorderly inhabitants of the town, who, after having upbraided them for being active in sending off the mutineers to be punished, assaulted them with stones and other missile weapons, by one of which Major Leslie was knocked down; and he and Mr M'Lean were forced to take shelter in a house, where they secured themselves from the mob, (who attempted to break open the door and windows to get at them) till the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and peace officers, and the company of the Breadalbane regiment who were on duty at the guard-house, arrived and relieved them from their disagreeable and dangerous situation.

In addition to the above, the following account (which has been shewn to, and approved by the Lord Provost of Glasgow,) was published by desire of the Rt Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane, and the officers of that corps:

'A great variety of of groundless rumours, and exaggerated reports, having gone abroad, regarding the conduct of the 1st battalion of the Breadalbane Fencible regiment at Glasgow, on Monday the 1st of December, and since, by which the public mind has been considerably agitated, and greatly prejudiced, it appears that, in justice to all concerned, a correct state of facts should be laid before the public.

'During the affair of Monday, when a private of the light company, who had been confined for a military offence, was released by that company, and some individuals from other companies, who had assembled in a tumultuous manner before the guardhouse, no person whatever was hurt, nor any violence offered; and however unjustifiable the proceeding, it originated, not from any disrespect or ill-will to the officers, but from a mistaken point of honour in a particular set of men in the battalion, who thought themselves disgraced by the impending punishment of one of their number.

'The men of the battalion have, in every respect, since that period, conducted themselves with the greatest regularity, and strictest subordination; and on Tuesday and Wednesday they voluntarily delivered up to their Colonel, the Earl of Breadalbane, such men as were demanded on account of having been most forward in the affair of Monday. Of these one only

made the leaſt heſitation; but he alſo, after ſome conſideration, voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf, and the whole were ſent off to Edinburgh, under the eſcort of a detachment of the regiment. The whole battalion ſeemed extremely ſenſible of the improper conduct of ſuch as were concerned, whatever regret they might feel for the fate of the few individuals who had ſo readily given themſelves up as priſoners, to be tried for their own and others miſconduct.

'An account of this matter having appeared in the Glaſgow Courier of Thurſday, it is proper to obſerve, that a miſtake has, through inadvertency, or miſinformation, got into that account; for there is no reaſon to believe, that the mutineers were poſſeſſed of any ammunition, though, they did ſay, it was offered to be procured for them by ſome of the inhabitants in their rear.

'It is alſo to be remarked, that all of them offered to deliver themſelves up on Monday the 8th, previous to any general officer, or troops, coming to Glaſgow.

'It may be obſerved farther, that in the account publiſhed in the Edinburgh papers, it is ſaid, that the Volunteers quelled the riot raiſed by the town's people, on the return of Major Leſlie and Mr M'Lean; whereas it was a detachment of the Breadalbane fencible regiment who marched up to the relief of theſe Gentlemen, with the greateſt alacrity and expedition; for which they received the thanks of the Lord Provoſt and general officers, beſides a handſome acknowledgement from Major Corbet and the Glaſgow Volunteers.

'Notwithſtanding this unfortunate affair, it is but juſtice to obſerve, that in every other view, the ſoldiers of this regiment have, upon all occaſions, behaved themſelves with the greateſt ſobriety, and that they have been, and ſtill are, upon the beſt of terms with their officers.'

20. Letters received this morning from Glaſgow mention, that the utmoſt tranquillity prevails there. The Magiſtrates have offered a reward of 50l. for diſcovering any of the perſons who inſulted the officers on Tueſday, but no diſcovery has yet been made. Several have been taken up, but diſmiſſed for want of ſufficient evidence. The three troops of the Queen's own regiment of dragoons, which arrived in Glaſgow from Paiſley on Tueſday night, returned next day. The dragoons from Kilmarnock ſtill remain at Glaſgow. The Argyleſhire regiment of fencibles arrived at Rutherglen, on Thurſday, from Edinburgh; and on Friday marched for Paiſley. Thurſday night three more priſoners were brought to town from Glaſgow, by a party of the third regiment of dragoons, and lodged in the Caſtle.

THE weather, till the 25th, has been in general, very wet; on the 25th and part of next day, a conſiderable quantity of ſnow fell; on the 27th it diſappeared in the low countries,—the thermometer has varied from 46° or 47° to 30°, but with no appearance of ſteady froſt. Our markets have been but indifferently ſupplied with fiſh; the herrings have continued all this month in the Firth; they have been ſold in the market, generally, at 1½d. per dozen; many buſſes from the weſt country, have come down the canal and fiſhed them to be cured. Mutton 4d. and 4½d. per lb.; beef 3½d. and 4d. per lb. Eggs have been very ſcarce for ſome time, and ſeldom below 1s. per dozen; butter 1s. per lb.

On the continent, the froſt has ſet in with uncommon ſeverity.

The Engliſh report for November ſtates, that the inceſſant rains which prevailed ſo generally through this month, have impeded the later wheat ſowing, even on light ſoils, and prevented a conſiderable breadth of heavy lands, in many diſtricts, from being ſown this year at all.—The new plants of wheats, from being ſo much chilled, do not mat the ground, as it is looked for at this ſeaſon; a dry froſt, of ſome continuance, would help them much, and check the flug and wire-worm, which have alarmingly increaſed through the mildneſs of the two laſt winters. Indeed the wet weather has proved ungenial almoſt throughout the whole ſyſtem of agriculture. The accounts of the produce of this year's crops are daily more unfavourable; in many parts of the kingdom, the wheat does not riſe to one half of what might reaſonably be expected from the bulk at harveſt; a red blight on the ear was evidently the cauſe in ſeveral of the home and eaſtern counties. Late ſown turnips, coleſeed, winter tares, and rye look generally well on lands kept dry. Wool is a little briſker in ſale ſince the laſt month's report. The meat markets are reaſonable in all articles, except prime beef and pig pork, the former fetching 3s. 6d. and the latter 4s. per ſtone. Store hogs are cheap from the ſcarcity of feed; but ſtock of all other kinds ſells well.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Aberdeen, Mr Wm Nicol, ſurgeon, late of the royal navy, to Miſs Margaret Dyce, of that city.

26. Mr Alexander Gardner, Lennox-mill printfield, to Miſs Anna Kyle, daughter of the Rev. John Kyle, Pitrodie.

29. At London, the Rt Hon. the Earl of Mornington, to Madam Roan.

— At Mylneſield, George Mylne, Eſq; of London, to Miſs Fletcher, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Fletcher of Landertis.

Dec. 1. At Berwick upon Tweed, Captain Forſter of the 60th regt. to Miſs Forſter, only daughter of Matthew Forſter, Eſq;

— At Halleaths, the Hon. Wm Maule, of Panmure, to Miſs P. H. Gordon, daughter of the late Gilbert Gordon, Eſq; of Halleaths.

— At Dundee, Mr David Jobſon, junior, merchant, to Miſs Crawford, daughter of the late Henry Crawford, Eſq; of Munorgan.

7. At Gordon Caſtle, Major Macdonald, of the 100th regt. or Gordon Highlanders, to Miſs Innes of Sandſide.

10. At Stockton, Major Lyſter, of the 22d light dragoons, to Miſs Price.

11. Capt. Poore, of the Wilts militia, to Miſs Wolff daughter of George Wolff, Eſq; Daniſh Conſul General.

12. At Edinburgh, James Haig of Bimerſide, Eſq; to Miſs Iſabella Watſon, daughter of Mr Samuel Watſon, ſolicitor in Edinburgh.

13. At Inverneſs, Robert M'Bean, Eſq; of the iſland of Tortola, to Miſs Margaret Macintoſh, daughter of the late Mr Macintoſh of Dalmigavie.

15. At Edinburgh, Patrick Murray, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Wm Murray of Ochtertyre, Bart. to the Rt Hon. the Lady Mary Anne Hope, daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Hopetoun.

— At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander More, merchant, to Miſs Margaret Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Eſq; of Cowie.

18. At Glaſgow, Mr Wm Young, to Miſs Janet Stewart, daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Stewart of Kincardine.

— At London, Samuel Sawbridge, Eſq; ſon of Mr Alderman Sawbridge, to Miſs Allis, daughter of the late Brabazon Allis, Eſq; of Wyddiall Hall, Staffordſhire.

At London, Wm Drummond, Eſq; of Logiealmond, to Miſs Boone, daughter of Charles Boone, Eſq; M. P.

22. At Inverneſs, Dr Chiſholm of Grenada, to Miſs Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of the late John Cooper, Eſq; of St Chriſtopher's.

25. At Edinburgh, John Brown, Eſq; of Culternmains, to Miſs C. G. Bertram, daughter of Wm Bertram, Eſq; Fountainbridge.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 16. Mrs Campbell, of Glenſeachan, a a ſon.

The Rt Hon. the Counteſs of Spencer, a daughter.

Dec. 3. At Greenock, Mrs Crawford, wife of Mr Hugh Crawford, writer, a daughter.

9. Mrs Marjoribanks, of Marjoribanks, a daughter.

— At Dun Houſe, the Rt Hon. Lady Kennedy, now Counteſs of Caſſillis, a ſon.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Smollet Rouet, of Auchindennan, a daughter.

26. At Hopetoun Houſe, Lady Georgina Cochrane Johnſtone, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 15 At Long Iſland, John Denniſton, Eſq; a reſpectable merchant, and member of aſſembly for Naſſau.

Sept. 19. At Jamaica, Capt. George Spens, of the 16th regiment.

At Jamaica, Mr Andrew Stuart, ſon of the late Patrick Stuart of Tannachy.

Oct. 30. At Gibralter, Major James Wilſon, of the royal regiment of artillery.

At Philadelphia, Dr John Carſon, Phyſician, and one of the Profeſſors in the Univerſity.

At Guadaloupe, Mr James Boyd, merchant, London, ſon of the late Dr William Boyd, of Martinhall, Galloway.—And Capt. Adam Tweedie, of the grenadiers of the 12th regt.

At Jamaica, the Lady of Major General Williamſon.

Lately, at Gibralter, the Hon. Capt. Paget of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney; and M. P. for Angleſea. He took La Sybelle French frigate in Miconi Road.

At St Domingo, Mr Peter Ogilvie ſurgeon, ſon of the Rev. Mr Ogilvie, at Midmar, Aberdeenſhire.

At Martinique, on board of the Boyne, Mr James Torrence.

At Jamaica, James Brands, Eſq; ſon to the deceaſed James Brands, Eſq; late of Ferryhill.

At Jamaica, Mr Charles Young, ſon of the late Dr William Young of Fallſide.

Lately, Mrs Warren of Tollagh, in the county of Dublin, at the advanced age of 112. Her brother died two years ago at the age of 120; he ploughed the eaſt ſide of Grafton-ſtreet, Dublin, and ſowed wheat on it. On the day of the battle of the Boyne, he was conducting ſome farm carts of his father's, which were impreſſed by the army of King William to carry luggage.

Nov. 2. At Rome, the Cardinal de Bernis, aged 79 years and five months. The aunts of Louis XVIth have reſided with him ſince their emigration.

— At Madrid, the Infanta Maria Thereſa, a daughter of their Catholic Majeſties.

12. At Thrumſter in Caithneſs, Alex. Sinclair, Eſq; ſon of James Sinclair, Eſq; of Harpſdale.

15. In Germany, his ſerene highneſs, the Duke of Holſtein Auguſtenburg.

19. At Dublin, Lieut. James M'Harg, of the 99th regiment.

— At his ſeat near Princetown in New Jerſey, the Rev. Dr John Witherſpoon, Preſident of the College of New Jerſey, and formerly miniſter of the goſpel at Paiſley, in the 72d year of his age.

20. At Rhenin, in Holland, Mr George Webſter, ſurgeon of the 80th regiment.

24. At Buſh-hill, near Enfield, Colonel George Buck, late in the ſervice of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

— At Hooten, Cheſhire, Sir John Stanley, Bart.

27. At his brother's houſe, in the county of Surrey, David Ramſay Kerr, Eſq; of Kippilaw, many years ſurgeon to the Dock Yard at Portſmouth.

28. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Bellenden, Lady of John Ker, Lord Bellenden.

— Mrs Margaret Seton, relict of Mr Robert Thomſon, late merchant in Edinburgh.

29. At Dumfries, Capt. Lieut. John Johnſtone, of the marines.

— At Kilmarnock, in the 88th year of his age, Dr Wm Park, of Langlands.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Spens, relict of the late Capt. John Inglis, of the royal navy.

— At Copenhagen, her royal highneſs Princeſs Maria of Heſſe, ſpouſe to the Prince Royal of Denmark. Vol. 52, p. 411.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Sarah Dewar, ſiſter of the late James Dewar, Eſq; of Vogrie, and relict of William Cochran, Eſq; of Kirkfield.

— At Plymouth, Vice-Admiral Cotton, port-admiral of that port.

Dec. 1. At Sparrſholt Houſe, near Wantage, Lieut. Gen. Joſeph Gabbit, Colonel of the 66th regiment of foot.

At Glaſgow, William Mure, Eſq; ſurveyor of the window-lights for the county of Lanark.

2. At Largo, in Fife, Thomas Pierton, A. M. ſchoolmaſter, and chaplain to Wood's hoſpital, in the 86th year of his age.

4. At Edinburgh, Robert Hunter, Eſq; of Luna, Zetland.

5. At Campbelltown, Archibald M'Quilkan, writer there.

6. At Scoone, the Rev. Mr John Wright, miniſter of that pariſh.

7. At Stiluig, Argyleſhire, Mrs Margaret Lamont, relict of the late James Campbell, Eſq; of Kaims.

— At Bath, the Rt Hon. the Counteſs-dowager of Peterborough.

— At Perth, Mrs Sandeman, wife of Mr David George Sandeman, merchant.

8. At Holmes, in Ayreſhire, Miſs Mary Ann Hay.

— At Stanford, the Lady of Sir Edward Winnington, Bart. and ſiſter of the Hon. Edward Foley.

10. At Errol, the Rev. Mr John Dobſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

— At Montroſe, John Fullerton, Eſq; late of Thornton.

— At Crookſtown, John Borthwick, Eſq; of Crookſtown.

11. Miſs Alſon Knox, daughter of the deceaſed Mr David Knox, late ſurgeon in Edinburgh.

— At London, John Townſend, Eſq; aged 93, a member of the corporation of ſurgeons, and one of the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital.

— At Arbroath, Mrs Marion Watſon, widow of Mr John Stevenſon, late ſurgeon there.

— Gen. Buſche, of the Hanoverians, of the wounds he received when the French attempted the paſſage of the Waal.

14. At Alderſtone, Miſs Jane Tod, daughter of Capt. Alexander Tod, of Alderſtone.

— At Bath, Mrs Brander, aged 85, widow of Charles Brander, Eſq; late of Neu, in Hants.

— At Montroſe, Mrs Scott, dowager of Benholme.

— At Glaſgow, Mr John Smith, late of Hanover pariſh, Jamaica.

— At Old Park, in the county of Durham, Thomas Wharton, Eſq; in the 79th year of his age.

15. At the manſe of Dailly, Ayreſhire, Mrs Chriſtian Traill, widow of Dr Robert Traill, late Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

16. Major Gen. Alex. Stewart, Colonel of the 2d regiment of foot, and M. P. for the ſtewartry of Kircudbright. He was Governor of Offend, when it was evacuated.

17. At Strichen Houſe, Alex. Fraſer, Eſq; of Strichen.

18. At Cupar in Fife, Robert Kerr, Eſq; late Captain of the Princeſs Royal Eaſt-Indiaman.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Hutchiſon, jun. merchant in Glaſgow.

— At Fochabers, Miſs Jane Gordon, daughter of the Rev. Mr James Gordon, miniſter of Bellie.

20. At Glaſgow, Mrs Jean Roſs, ſpouſe to Mr Wm Steele, merchant.

27. At Beechwood, the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Leſlie, ſecond in command of the forces in Scotland, Colonel of the 9th regt. of foot, and brother of the Earl of Leven.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. the Earl of Aboyne, in the 68th year of his age. His Lordſhip ſucceeded to the title and family eſtate in 1732. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon Lord Strathaven.

PRE-

PREFERMENTS.

The Rt Hon. William Earl Fitzwilliam to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Earl of Weſtmoreland.

The Rt Hon. David Earl of Mansfield, to be Lord Preſident of the Council, vice Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Rt Hon. John Earl of Chatham, to be Keeper of the Privy Seal, vice Earl Spencer.

The Rt Hon. George John Earl Spencer, to be Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, vice Earl of Chatham.

The Rt Hon Lord Viſcount Milton, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, ſworn of the Privy Council.

The dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, viz.

Sir James Saunderſon, Knight.

Chriſtopher Willoughby, Eſq; and

George Wm Preſcott, Eſq.

The Rt Hon. Lord Garlies, to be Lord Lieutenant of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

John Buſhby Maitland, Eſq; Advocate, ſheriff-depute of Wigtonſhire.

The degree of D. D. on the Rev. Andrew Brown, miniſter of the goſpel at Falkland, by the King's College, Aberdeen.

The Rev. Alexander Scott, to be miniſter of the new church and pariſh of Dumfries, vice the Rev. Dr Wm Burnſide.

The Rev. Angus Mackintoſh, to be miniſter of the church and pariſh of Tain.

The Rev. Thomas Kennedy, a diſſenting miniſter in Manchester, to be miniſter of the pariſh of St Madoes.

Mr Andrew Aitchiſon, to be Surveyor of the window lights for the county of Lanark, vice Wm Muſe, Eſq;

The following Gentlemen were elected office-bearers of the Royal College of Phyſicians for the enſuing year:

Preſident—Dr Nathaniel Spens.

Vice-Preſident—Dr James Hamilton.

Cenſors—Dr Alex. Monro, Dr Colin Drummond.

Treaſurer—Dr Thomas Spens.

Secretary—Dr James Gregory.

Librarian—Dr Robert Freer.

Extol—Dr Charles Stewart.

Clerk—Mr Robert Boſwell, W. S.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Free Maſons:

Grand Maſter—The Earl of Aneram.

Depute Grand Maſter—Lord Donne.

Subſtitute Grand Maſter—Thomas Hay, Eſq;

Senior Grand Warden—Sir James Foulis, Bart.

Junior Grand Warden—Andrew Houſton, Eſq; of Jordanhill.

Grand Treaſurer—John Hay, Eſq;

Grand Chaplain—Rev. Dr Tough.

Grand Secretary—Mr William Maſon.

Grand Clerk—Mr Robert Meikle.

PROMOTIONS.

23d drag. Lieut. Col. Geo. Hardy, from 101ſt foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Baillie, who exchanges.

3d foot guards. Lieut. Col. Samuel Dalrymple to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice Johnſtone, deceaſed. Capt. William Johnſtone to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Dalrymple.

1ſt bat. 1ſt foot. Major Joſtly Watſon Green, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Dundas, appointed Colonel in Chief of the Scots Brigade. Capt. Wm Duncan to be Major, vice Green.

5th foot. Major General Alured Clarke, from the 68th, to be Colonel, vice Stopford, deceaſed.

8th foot. Capt. George Armſtrong to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Armſtrong, deceaſed.

12th foot. Lieut. Col. Henry Hervey Aſton, from 82d, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bowes, who exchanges.

14th foot. Brevet Major William Burnett, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Roſs, promoted.

22d foot. Major J. Guſtavus Croſbie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Lyſaght, deceaſed. Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Handfield to be Major, vice Croſbie.

25th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. William St Clair to be Lieutenant Colonel.

34th foot. Lieut. Col. Richard Mark Dickens, from 86th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Lord Burford, who retires.

39th foot. Major Henry Magan to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Freemantle, deceaſed.

53d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Baird to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Gomm, deceaſed.

58th foot. Capt. Robert Douglas to be Major, vice Cunninghame, promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel.

59th foot. Brevet Major Dew. Mil. Woodward to be Major, vice Cotton, promoted in the 25th dragoons.

65th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Watſon to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Dalrymple, deceaſed.

66th ditto. Major Gen. the Hon. John Thomas de Burgh, from the 85th, to be Colonel, vice Gabbitt, deceaſed.

68th foot. Major Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart to be Colonel, vice Clarke, appointed to the command of the 5th foot.

2d bat. 73th foot. Capt. Michael Moneypenny to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Baillie.

79th foot. Major the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnſtone to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major William Aſhton to be Lieutenant Colonel.

82d foot, 1ſt batt. Lieut. Col. Frederick Bowes, from 12th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Aſton, who exchanges.

2d bat. 84th foot. Major John Murray, from

from guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel. To be Majors. Captains Ronald C. Ferguſon, from 53d, and John Orde, from the 1ſt battalion.

86th foot. Major Edward Robinſon to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Dickens, removed to the 34th. Capt. Alex. Campbell to be Major, vice Robinſon.

91ſt foot. Capt. Thomas R. Gray to be Major, vice Hunter, promoted.

92d foot. Brevet Col. George Hewitt to be Colonel.

95th foot. Captain Lewis Bailly to be Major, vice Edwards, who retires.

101ſt foot. Lieut. Col. Charles Baillie, from 23d dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hardy, who exchanges.

104th foot. Capt. Solomon P. Delhoſte, from an independent company, to be Major-Commandant. Capt. Matthew Baillie, from 38th, to be Major.

105th foot. Col. Gordon Forbes to be Colonel. Major Coote Manningham, from 45th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

106th foot. Capt. William Whaley, from the 109th, to be Major.

109th foot. Col. Alexander Hay, from half-pay of the late 104th, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant. To be Majors—Capt. Erſkine Frazer, from 34th; Capt. Peter Garden, from 57th. Major Erſkine Fraſer to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hay, promoted.

111th foot. Lieut. Col. Thomas Roberts, from 87th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capt. the Hon. Henry Windſor, from Coldſtream foot guards, to be Major.

113th foot. Capt. Robert Macfarlane, from 81ſt, to be Major.

Royal Iriſh regiment of artillery. Firſt Lieut. Col. W. Borthwick to be Colonel in Second, vice Williamſon, deceaſed. Major Francis M. Dixon to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Borthwick. Brevet Major Benjamin Marlow to be Major, vice Dixon.

A regiment of foot. Lord Viſcount Landaff to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. The Hon. Francis Mathew to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. the Hon. Montague Mathew, from Lieut. Col. Trench's regiment, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. Arthur, Earl of Mountnorris to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Second Major, the Hon. W. Stapleton, from Lieut. Col. Murray's regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Gonville Bromhead, from Major-Gen. Croſbie's regiment, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. George Earl of Granard to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major the Hon. George James Rawdon, from 16th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Lord Viſcount Conyngham, from 4th drag. guards, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. John Rochfort, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capt. Thomas Brownrigg, from Lieut. Col. Murray's regiment, to be Major. Capt. —— Talbot, from Lord Granard's regiment, to be ſecond Major.

A regiment of foot. Hugh O'Donnell, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capt.-Lieut. James Thewles, from 5th drag. guards, to be Major

A regt. of foot. Francis Macnamara, Eſq; to be Lieut. Col. Commandant. Capt. Charles Macdonald, from Murray's reg. to be Major. Capt. Rich. Lord Donoghmore, from Lieut. Col. Hutchinſon's regiment, to be ſecond Major.

2d (or Sutherland) regiment of Fencible men—Gordon Clunes, Eſq; to be Major.

Rothſay and Caithneſs regiment of Fencible men—Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to be Colonel. Earl of Caithneſs to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Fraſer, from 6th fencibles, to be Major.

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

County of Stirling—Robert Graham, Eſq; of Gartmore, vice Lord Dundas.

Weymouth—G. T. Steward, Eſq; vice Sir J. Johnſtone, Bart. dead.

County of Surry—Sir John Frederick, Bart. vice Hon. C. Finch, dead.

Southampton—Geo. Hen. Roſe, Eſq; vice Sir Henry Martin, dead.

County of Angleſey—Hon. Arthur Paget, vice Hon. Wm Paget, dead.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Dec. 13. James Templeton, merchant, Newton Douglas.

16. Wm Irving, in Corſehill, bacon-dealer.

— James Irving, in Bridge-end of Dumfries, bacon-dealer.

18. Alexander Cattanach, vintner and ſpirit-dealer in Glenſhee.

— James Lyle, tobacconiſt, Kilmarnock.

20. Green Coal-work Company, at Shettleſton, near Glaſgow.

24. Stoddart & M'Kell, merchants in Edinburgh.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Dec. 26.

Wheat, 27s. Barley, 21s. 3d. Oats, 18s. Peaſe, 16s. Beans, 15s.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 10½d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Dec. 9.	Dec. 29.
Bank Stock 157-8	155½
3 per cent. red. 66⅝	64⅝
3 per cent. conſ. 67	65
4 per cent. conſ. 82⅞	80¼
India Stock 189¼	*Shut*
India Bonds 18s. pr.	7s. pr.
Lottery Tickets. 20l. 15s.	20l. 10s. 6d.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

APPENDIX 1794.

CONTENTS.

	Pag
teorological Obfervations	806
aracteriftical Sketches—Lord Hollis	807
arl Howe	807
Obfervations on the Inhabitants of the Garrow Hills, *concluded*	810
Origin and Progrefs of Civil Society	811
Hiftory of Signs, from the Looker-on	813
Obfervations on Foffile Bones by J. Hunter	819
State of Huſbandry in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire	822
Progrefs of Improvement in the Parifh of Monquhitter	823
Republican Œconomy	824
Frivolities of the French, previous to the late revolution	824
On the ridiculous conſequence aſſumed from places of reſidence	826
The Hoſpitable Hibernian. A Tale	827
On Cheap Pleaſures, by Dr Aiken	830
On Naval Architecture	834
Concluding Remarks	835

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Crumpe's Eſſay on the beſt means of providing Employment for the people—*Extract*	836
The Poems of Baron Haller—*Extract*	837
List of New Publications	837

POETRY.

Winter, from the Looker-on	847
The Happy Fire-ſide, by Mr Harriſon	847
Rondeau, from the Myſteries of Udolpho	847
Extemporaneous Verſes, on an Extravagant Heir coming of age, by Dr Johnſon	847
Amor, a ſonnet	848
The Contraſt	848
To a Lady who drew the pins from her bonnet in a thunder ſtorm	849
On Envy	849

MONTHLY REGISTER.

France—National Convention	849—53

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Northern Frontier	853
Affairs in the South	854
Poland	854
America	854

LONDON.

Account of the taking his Majeſty's ſhip Alexander	856
Meſſ. Biddulph's clerk, who went off with 8000l. apprehended	857
Dreadful affray in the county of Meath, Ireland	856
Statement of the Britiſh naval force	858
General bill of Chriſtenings and Burials	858

EDINBURGH.

Sir Wm Erſkine received with great reſpect at Dunfermline	858
Account of the loſs of the Pylades ſloop of war	859
Abſtract of Captures in 1793-4	859
The Mary of London retaken by the mate	860
Remarkable inſtance of Longevity	860
Storm in Cumberland	860
Meteorological State of the Weather for 1794	861
Lists—Deaths, Preferments, Promotions	861—62
General Index to the Volume	863, &c.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 738.

THOUGH a great part of what has been ſaid may appear hypothetical, yet as ſome of the facts ſtated in this paper are new, and perhaps worthy of ſome attention, it may not be improper, ſhortly to recapitulate them.

1. The breath of animals is at all times more viſible in the phlogiſticated air of a city, and in the vicinity of places where great fires are neceſſarily maintained, than in other places; and of conſequence ſomething elſe than a mere ſuperabundance of water, in air, renders the breath viſible.

2. The breath is more eaſily diſſolved, or taken into ſolution, by moiſt air, ſuch as that of the fogs of a water-fall, than by the phlogiſticated air of a city.

3. In calm froſty weather, when the thermometer ſtands below 28°, the ſmoke of a city cannot readily be diſſolved; and though the breath then becomes every where viſible, yet it is much more ſo in the air of a city.

4. In ſummer weather, when the thermometer is above 66°, the ſmoke of the city is eaſily diſſolved, and the breath in it, becomes inviſible.

5. The air of a room, heated by a fire, at all times readily diſſolves the breath, ſo that what renders the air of a city incapable of diſſolving it, is not that it is ſimply heated, but that it has been phlogiſticated by the ſmoke, or ſomething from the burning fuel.

From all which the following uſeful concluſions, among others, may be drawn:

1. That phlogiſticated air, or the air of a city, is not only more unwholeſome than the air of the country, but even of the damp air in the vicinity of rivers; and is much more unwholeſome in froſty, than in freſh weather, eſpecially if the thermometer be under 28°.

2. That froſty weather, at leaſt in diſeaſes of the lungs, fevers, and ſcurvy, is conſiderably more unwholeſome than open weather, as the moiſture from the lungs, and perſpiration from the ſkin, is then much leſs eaſily conducted off.

3. That in winter the air of a city is conſiderably more unwholeſome than in ſummer, and more ſo in ſevere froſt, &c.

Indeed, when we conſider that the combuſtion of fuel, beſides giving ſomething to the air, converts the dephlogiſticated portion of it into fixed air, the remaining air muſt therefore be unwholeſome; and, at ſame time, as the air, thus altered, has the effect of rendering the breath viſible, it may not be altogether an abſurd concluſion to ſay, that when the breath is at any time very viſible, *it is owing to the abſence of, or to an abſorption of the dephlogiſticated air.* Upon this view of the matter, ſome gueſs may be formed, why in common fogs, the breath is viſible, while, in thoſe ariſing from a water-fall, it is the contrary; for the fogs of a water-fall are ſimply compoſed of watery *veſiculae*; but natural fogs are often raiſed from the earth, or ſea, by ſubterraneous fire, and of conſequence may be blended with phlogiſtic effluvia: ſuch fogs bring for the moſt part a diſagreeable ſmell along with them, of ſomething elſe than ſimple water; whereas, the fogs of a water-fall have no ſmell.

At any rate, I think it is clear to demonſtration, that the inviſibility of the breath in a place, may be *a proper teſt of its wholeſomeneſs*, as, wherever the breath is eaſily received and diſſolved, the air muſt be more pure and wholeſome than where it is rejected. In places of this deſcription, neither the moiſture of the lungs, nor, of conſequence, the perſpiration from the ſkin, can be eaſily carried off, which, as above hinted at, may in part be owing to the abſence of, or to an abſorption of dephlogiſticated air.

L.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

APPENDIX 1794.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

LORD HOLLIS.

DENZIL HOLLIS, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Clare, created, by Charles II. Lord Hollis, was a man of an impetuous ardent ſpirit, open and ſincere in his views and attachments. He was particularly obnoxious to Charles I. being one of thoſe who forcibly held the Speaker in his chair, till the remonſtrance, on the ſubject of the tonnage, was framed. So much did he glory in his impriſonment on this account, that he would neither allow any of his friends to be his bail, nor petition the King, though offered his pardon on doing it; accounting his ſufferings, in the cauſe of liberty meritorious, and demanding his freedom as the juſt right of a Britiſh ſubject.

He was alſo one of the five members that the King, contrary to the privileges of parliament, went to ſeize with his own hand, in the houſe; but, as a proof of the ſincerity of his views, he became, afterwards, equally obnoxious to Cromwell, being at the head of the preſbyterian party, and one of the eleven members impeached by the army, at Cromwell's inſtigation. Thus, by his attachment to the juſt principles of freedom, he expoſed himſelf to the reſentment of every party that aimed at unbounded power.

During the uſurpation of Cromwell, he retired to France, where he wrote 'Memoirs of the Tranſactions in which he had been engaged,' and where he lived till the Reſtoration, when he returned into Britain. He refuſed 5000l. offered him by parliament, as an indemnification for his loſſes in the civil wars; and alſo, which is more to his honour, he deſpiſed the inſidious preſents of Louis 14th, to which too many of the courtiers of that period, following the ſhameful example of their prince, yeilded. He is repreſented by his deſcendant the Duke of Newcaſtle.

N.

(*To be continued.*)

EARL HOWE.

NO Britiſh Admiral, it is univerſally granted, has ever exceeded, in knowledge of naval tactics, the noble and brave veteran who forms the ſubject of the preſent ſketch. His valour was never queſtioned; and his conſummate ſkill and magnanimity have been manifeſted on many trying occaſions, long before his recent complete victory over the French fleet.

The Rt Hon. Richard Earl Howe is deſcended from an ancient family, for many generations of great diſtinction in the county of Somerſet; and which became poſſeſſed of the manor of Langar, near Nottingham, by the marriage of John Howe, Eſq; with Arabella, daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, towards the cloſe of the laſt century.

At the age of about thirteen, Lord Howe went from Eton ſchool to ſea, with the Honourable Captain Legge, who commanded the Severn, deſtined for the South Sea expedition under Commodore Anſon, in 1739. He was afterwards placed with the late Admiral Knowles, who early recognized his promiſing abilities.

In 1745, being then firſt lieutenant to

Admiral Vernon, he was appointed to the command of the Baltimore ſloop, belonging to the ſquadron, at that critical period employed on the coaſt of Scotland, under the late Admiral Smith. During this cruize, accompanied by another armed veſſel, falling in with two French frigates of thirty guns each, crouded with troops, and loaded with amunition, for the Pretender, who was then in Scotland, he, with the moſt daunleſs reſolution, immediately ran the Baltimore between the two frigates, and, almoſt cloſe on board one of them, began the unequal conflict. After engaging ſome time, he was wounded in the head by a muſket-ball and carried off the deck to all appearance dead: but being enabled to ſtand up, by the aſſiſtance of the ſurgeon, while the dreſſings were putting on, he inceſſantly cheared and encouraged his men; and, ſpringing up on deck, the inſtant theſe operations were finiſhed, they again beheld their beloved captain, and received him with ſhouts of joy! vigorouſly continuing the action, till the French ſhips ſheered off. The Baltimore, however, being left a mere wreck, was by no means in a condition to follow them. In conſequence of this gallant action, the Lords of the Admiralty not only appointed him poſt, but honoured him ſo far as to ſend the Triton, a poſt ſhip, immediately to Scotland, that he might take the command.

At the concluſion of the war, in 1748, he returned from the Weſt Indies with his friend Admiral Knowles, to whom he had become own captain; having, at this early period of life, completely eſtabliſhed his profeſſional character.

His ſubſequent ſpirited conduct, on the coaſt of Guinea; his judicious negociations with the Barbary Moors; and the bravery he diſplayed with Admiral Boſcawen, and afterwards with Admiral Hawke on the memorable attack of Rochfort, September 23, 1757, by no means eſcaped the penetrating eye of the great Lord Chatham, then Mr Pitt, who, in the following year, appointed him commander in chief on the coaſt of Normandy, to conduct the army in the famous expeditions againſt the coaſt of France. The ſkill, intrepidity, and fortitude, which he diſplayed on theſe occaſions, well juſtified the opinion which had been formed of his great talents. Under cover of his fire from the frigates, bombs, and fireſhips, the army of General Bligh effected a landing at Cherburgh, in excellent order; and, having driven away the French, they entered the town, and deſtroyed the baſon, piers, and fortifications, taking hoſtages for the required contributions. Many pieces of the moſt beautiful braſs ordnance, with other trophies, were carried off from the batteries, brought over to England, and drawn through the ſtreets of London from the Tower to Hyde Park, where they were for ſeveral days expoſed to public view.

At the celebrated defeat of Conflans, by Sir Edward Hawke, on the 20th of November 1759, Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, performed wonders. Sir Edward, on his arrival in England, took him to court, and introduced him to the late King; who did him the honour to ſay, on this occaſion—"My Lord, your life has been a continued ſeries of ſervices to your country."

Towards the end of 1761, his Lordſhip was commander in chief of the fleet employed to block up the port of Rochfort; but was called from his ſervice, on being appointed Captain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, who now hoiſted his flag, as Rear-Admiral, on board the Princeſs Amelia, in which ſituation he remained during the continuance of the war.

A circumſtance happened, while he was captain of this ſhip, the relation of which may ſerve to ſhew his Lordſhip's wonderful fortitude and preſence of mind. The lieutenant of the watch went to his bed ſide at midnight; and, ſhaking him very hard, awakened him with—"My Lord, don't be frightened; but the ſhip is on fire cloſe to the magazine!" He inſtantly ſprung up; and replied to the lieutenant, in an angry tone—"What do you mean by that, Sir? I never was frightened in my life!" Then, deſiring that the Duke might not be diſturbed, nor the people ſuffered to touch the boats, or go below, he went himſelf to the ſpot and ordered wet ſwabs and other proper

per applications to quench the fire; and having ſeen every thing ſafe, again retired to ſleep with his uſual compoſure.

In 1763, he was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; and, in 1765, Treaſurer of the Navy. Sir G. Elliot ſucceeding him in 1770; he was then appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief in the Mediterranean, on the proſpect of a rupture with Spain. This occaſioned an addreſs to be propoſed in the Houſe of Commons, for information by whoſe advice Lord Howe was appointed to that command: when Sir Edward Hawke, then Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, inſtantly roſe up, and ſaid—"*I adviſed his Majeſty to make the appointment!*" Adding, that a more proper officer could not poſſibly be entruſted with the command. "I have tried him," continued Sir Edward, "on important occaſions: and my Lord Howe never aſked me how he was to execute any ſervice, but always went and performed it."

At the commencement of the American war, his Lordſhip was commander in chief on that ſtation; and here, it muſt be confeſſed, he became unpopular. But the nature of the ſervice admitted of no brilliant exploits; and it is well known, that when he came home in diſguſt, he publicly pledged himſelf to prove the baſe treatment he had met with from the Admiralty, and proteſted, that he would never ſerve while Lord Sandwich was at the head of the naval department.

On the change of adminiſtration, in 1782, he was created an Engliſh Viſcount, and ſent out to relieve Gibralter; a ſervice which he nobly performed, in the face of the combined fleets of France and Spain, to whom he repeatedly offered battle, but they were afraid to engage, though they had a ſuperiority of twelve ſhips of the line. At his return from this expedition, he had the honour to receive the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament.

At the concluſion of the peace, Lord Howe was appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; and immediately began thoſe reforms which, an experience of forty years ſervice had convinced him, were neceſſary in every department of the navy, civil as well as military. On the coalition of parties, however, which happened ſoon after, he was ſucceeded by Lord Keppel; at whoſe death, in 1787, he again became Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

In 1788, his Lordſhip, being raiſed to an Engliſh earldom, reſigned in favour of the preſent Earl of Chatham; and, at the commencement of the war, was appointed Commander in chief of the Channel fleet. No opportunity offered, till May laſt, for any brilliant diſplay of his eminent abilities: but, having then received information that the French fleet had ventured to quit Breſt, he diſcovered them on the 28th, and brought them partially to engage that evening, and the following day. It was not, however, till the 1ſt of June, between ſeven and eight in the morning, that, by having dexterouſly contrived to obtain the weather-gage, he was enabled to bring them to cloſe action. With twenty-five ſhips of the line, he then fearleſsly attacked the enemy's twenty-ſix; exhorting his men to preſerve ſobriety, and directing his own ſhip, the Queen Charlotte, to be brought cloſe alongſide the French Admiral. At that inſtant commenced one of the moſt dreadful ſea-engagements ever fought; and ſuch was the havock, that in leſs than an hour, the French Admiral fled, with all the ſhips of his van which were able to follow. The Queen Charlotte, having loſt her fore-top-maſt in the action, and the main top-maſt falling ſoon after over the ſide, his Lordſhip had the mortification to find himſelf incapable of purſuing the fugitives. One of the enemy's ſhips of the line went down in the action: ſeven, however, remained in his poſſeſſion; but one of theſe alſo ſunk, before adequate aſſiſtance could be given to the crew, many of whom were humanely ſaved. The general joy diffuſed by this victory is freſh in every one's remembrance. His Majeſty, and the Royal Family, viſited his Lordſhip ſoon after his arrival at Portſmouth; where he was preſented, by his Sovereign, with a diamond-hilted ſword of great value, and had the honour of

their company to dine with him on board the Queen Charlotte.

Amidſt all the honours his Lordſhip has ſo worthily received, he has manifeſted the moſt generous and laudable anxiety for the reputation of his officers and men, to whoſe exertions he acknowledges himſelf indebted for all his ſucceſs.

Though no man can be more ſenſible than Lord Howe of the dignity of his ſtation, he can relax, on proper occaſions, into all the familiarity of an equal: and it is known to have been his conſtant practice, from the time of his firſt obtaining command, to go below, after any action, and talk kindly to every wounded man; often ſitting by the ſides of their cradles, and ordering his freſh ſtock and wines at all times to be applied, at the diſcretion of the ſurgeon, to the uſe of the ſick and wounded. For his own part he is temperate in the extreme, ſcarcely ever exceeding the quantity of two or three common glaſſes of wine.

Lord Howe is about five feet nine inches high; of a perfect and manly figure, not at all inclined to corpulency: his complexion is brown; and his countenance grave, thoughtful, and expreſſive of his characteriſtic dignity.

To this great man, now on the verge of ſeventy, is compleatly confided the cuſtody of his country; for, on the maintenance of our naval ſuperiority, by the preſervation of the grand fleet, depends even our exiſtence as a nation.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INHABITANTS OF THE GARROW HILLS.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 752.

'MARRIAGE is in general ſettled among the parties themſelves, though ſometimes by their parents; if it has been ſettled by the parties themſelves, and the parents of either refuſe their aſſent, the friends of the oppoſite party, and even others unconnected, go, and, by force, compel the diſſenters to comply: it being a rule among the Garrows to aſſiſt thoſe that want their help, on theſe occaſions, let the diſparity of age or rank be ever ſo great. If the parents do not accede to the wiſh of their child, they are well beaten till they acquieſce in the marriage.

'As to marriage ceremony, it conſiſts, as in moſt nations, ſavage or civilized, in feaſting and dancing. A cock and hen are ſacrificed by a prieſt, from certain circumſtances attending which, omens are drawn of the event of the marriage. Mr Elliot was witneſs of the whole ceremonial, from being preſent at the marriage of the youngeſt daughter of the chief Oodaſſy, aged ſeven, to the ſon of a common Garrow, aged twenty-three; by virtue of which alliance, the man will ſucced to the Boneaſhip, as the youngeſt daughter is always heireſs.

'Their dead are burned, and the aſhes put into a hole where the fire was, covered with a ſmall thatched building, and ſurrounded with a railing. A lamp is kept burning in the building a month or more, and the wearing apparel of the deceaſed is hung upon poles round it. If he be a perſon of rank, a bullock is ſacrificed, and its head burned with the corpſe. If he be an upper hill Booneah of common rank, the head of one of his ſlaves would be cut off and burned with it; if one of the firſt rank, his ſlaves ſally out and ſeize a Hindu, whoſe head they cut off and burn with their chief.

'Their religion approaches that of the Hindus in the worſhip of Mahadeva. At Baunjaun, a paſs in the hills, they worſhip the ſun and the moon; all their ceremonies being preceded by a ſacrifice of a bull, goat, hog, cock, or dog. The animal is put to death by cutting of its head.

'Their mode of ſwearing at Ghoſegong is very ſolemn: the oath is taken upon a ſtone, which they firſt ſalute, then with their hands joined and upliſted, their eyes ſtedfaſtly fixed to the hills, they call on Mahadeva in the moſt ſolemn manner, telling him to witneſs what they declare, and that he knows whether they ſpeak true or falſe. They then again touch the ſtone with all the appearance of the utmoſt fear, and bow their heads to it, calling again upon Mahadeva. They alſo, during their relation, look